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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY MAY 26, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2490.

HOUSE AGREES TO MOST OF ITEMS IN UNPAID BILLS

The Hackfeld Wharf Appropriations Is Inserted by Large Vote.

It was economy that caused the House to talk most of the afternoon, and for the rest of the time, according to the open charge of one of the members it was personal prejudice that caused the remainder of the time to be wasted. In fact Chester Doyle will have to add several hundreds to his estimate of his value to Hawaii, for that much is represented by the time spent in discussing his fitness for the position of translator of Japanese.

The unpaid bills measure was advanced materially, in committee of the whole, but there were several items which were still in the hands of a committee and consequently there could be no definite settlement, so the bill was simply laid over for the reports, which are to come in today, if the forecast is correct. During the morning the matter of the Hackfeld wharf was closed by the insertion of the item in the bill, and the covering up of the affair. The amounts due school teachers, some 39 in number, and to the tax office, for the expenses of the levy and the tax appeal courts, were inserted.

The afternoon session was devoted to the six months salary bill, the principal point of interest developed being the antipathy of the members to appropriating money for the payment of salaries to women. It was the idea of all that spoke, that there should be in the bill a provision that all salaries in the bill should be paid only to citizens, voters and tax payers.

In the Senate the six months current account appropriation bill, with a large number of amendments, the principal of which was an item of \$50,000 for the dredging of the harbor. There was an abortive attempt to recall the House expense bill, so that that of the Senate might be incorporated, but it was found that the House had passed the bill and this dropped to the ground.

IN THE HOUSE.

After the journal was in shape the House received from Dr. Rodgers of the office of the Education bureau, a communication which set forth a list of some forty teachers who were left short in their pay under the readjustment of salaries. Their cases being similar to that of E. de Harne, whose claim for \$100 was recognized in the appropriation bill.

Pulaa presented the petition of Mrs. Kamakahi for \$200 for land damages, caused by the opening of the Honokaa landing road. H. Hackfeld & Co. submitted a communication saying that as the wharf item in the unpaid bills measure seemed to be misunderstood, the firm would be pleased to have any member of the House or any committee, to inspect its books and the vouchers therefor, at any time.

FAVOR AMARA CLAIM.

The special committee which investigated the claim of Mrs. Kelki Amara, was divided upon the matter, four members reporting in favor of the recognition of the claim and the appropriation of \$750 in payment of the claim. The majority of the committee recites that the claim was sworn to at Wailua, Sep. 16, mailed there the next day and received here within three hours. It laid in the postoffice however until Sept. 27, or three days after the date for filing claims with the court, when Attorney Nakookoo went after and received it and immediately filed it.

The minority of the committee, Knudsen, opposed action on the grounds that it would be contrary to public policy to reopen the fire claims matter except by the creation of a court or a special enactment in regular session; an injustice to other claimants who stood the close scrutiny of that court and that it would open the door for many other claims.

QUESTION OF PROCEDURE.

Immediately there were motions to adopt each of the reports, and discussion began. Kumalae moved to increase the amount to \$1200 and argued long and loud. Speaker Beckley said he believed that there should be no such action as there was a question of legality of legislation on an appropriation bill, in his opinion it being necessary to have a law providing for such reimbursement of claimants. He said that while it was possible to put the claim into the bill, in his opinion the Governor and Attorney-General would be justified in vetoing and recommending veto, on the ground of illegality.

KUPHEA WANTS MORE MONEY.

Kuphea presented a resolution calling for appropriations of various sums for the relief of claimants for damages from the sanitary fire and it took Speaker Beckley only a moment to rule it out of order, on the ground that specific grounds for damages were not set forth.

Kuphea again came to the center however with the following joint resolution:

Be it Resolved, by the Legislature, Territory of Hawaii, that the Fire Claims Commission appointed under the Act of the Legislature of 1901 be authorized to sit again in July, 1903, for considering all claims of damages from all persons who suffered loss by the great bubonic conflagration of January 20, 1900; and, further

Resolved, That the said Commission of Fire Claims be empowered to investigate and determine whose claim was not heard and adjudicated by the said

Commission during its session in 1901 and the said Commission shall act under the authority as provided by the Act of the Legislature of 1901.

Kaniho moved to refer to a special committee and the Speaker suggested the Judiciary Committee was the proper one. "With instructions to report in ten days," said the Speaker. "We can report on that in ten minutes," said Andrade. The House then indefinitely postponed the consideration of the bill.

EXPENSE BILL PASSED.

The \$7,000 expense bill for the House was then passed third reading, there being two negatives, Greenwell and Pulaa. Speaker Beckley called up the Senate expense appropriation, saying that the Senators were hungry and were on half rations, so the bill should pass. It did without a dissenting vote.

ON UNPAID BILLS.

Consideration of the Unpaid bills measure was resumed, the first item being that of \$5,000 to the Hawaii Mill Co. for road building. The committee recommended the passage of the item and the House agreed, though there were expressions of complaint that government officials and plantation managers should make such agreements and spend money. Vida saying that if the plantations wanted to run the country they should come and take the seats.

Paele moved to place the Amara claim in the bill, supporting his motion with a long argument. Kaniho making a similar argument. The committee refused to refer the item to the Attorney-General for an opinion and the item was then put in the bill as fire claim "J. Amara, \$750."

LAND COMMISSIONER'S TRIP.

Fernandez moved to reconsider the vote on the item of \$2,000 for expenses of the Land Commissioner at Washington, the chair ruling it out of order and Kumalae tried to get around the point by moving to reinstate the item, but again Harris ruled against the introduction, after which the committee rose and the House took a recess.

FOR HACKFELD WHARF.

The work was resumed on the bill after recess, the Hackfeld wharf item being called up. Paele wanted an opinion from the Attorney-General as to the right of the Territory to make the appropriation but the House would not so vote, the item being inserted in the bill by the following vote:

Ayes—Aylett, Chillingworth, Gandall, Greenwell, Haia, Harris, Kalama, Kaniho, Kellinot, Kou, Knudsen, Kumalae, Lewis, Nakaleka, Pali, Purdy, Vida, Wright, Beckley, 19.
Noes—Damiana, Fernandez, Keala-waa, Kuphea, Oili, Paele, Pulaa, 7.
The item, interest at 6 per cent for one year, \$6,228.25, was passed with the amount \$6,228.25.

TAX OFFICE AND TEACHERS.

Chillingworth moved to insert for the expenses of the tax office, \$3758.84, being for the expenses of tax appeal courts and blanks, which was done.

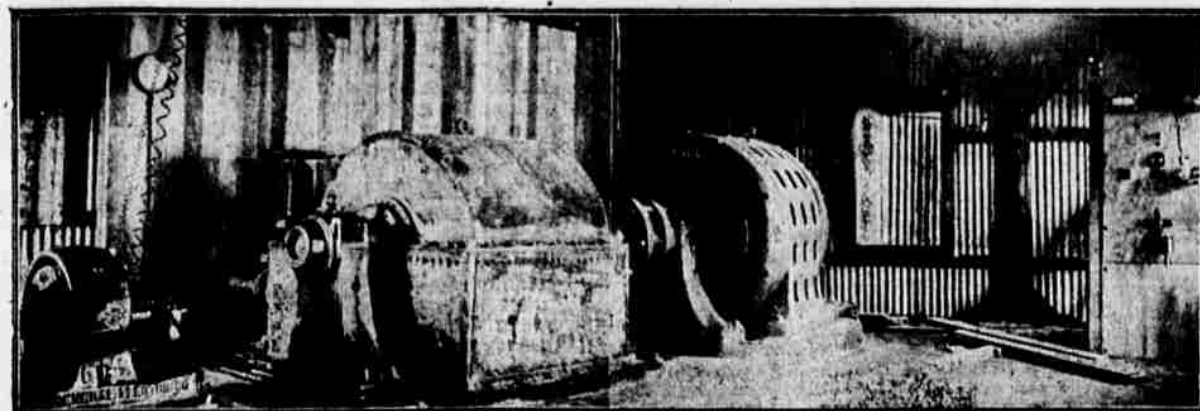
The balance on the high lift pump contract was not appropriated, consideration being deferred.

Chillingworth moved to insert the items for teachers, \$1183.50, as reported from the bureau of education, after striking out the de Harne item of \$100, the names of the teachers being listed.

Paele brought up the Amara fire claim item to have the wording made proper.

There were a number of items still in the hands of committees so that it

ELECTRIC POWER GENERATED BY WATER, USED AT PUMPS



POWER STATION MAUKA, SHOWING WATER WHEEL AND GENERATOR.

For the first time in sugar planting water is used to generate electricity before being turned upon the fields, the current in turn pumping from wells at points far removed from the mountain streams. The plant installed at the Pioneer Mill Company's plantation at Lahaina, by Grimwood, Richardson & Holloway, was started last week under the personal supervision of Mr. Richardson of the firm, and is working to the entire satisfaction of all interested. Mr. Richardson returned Saturday.

The electric power is generated by a water fall having a capacity of 4,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours, under a pressure equivalent to a fall of 555 feet. This water is carried through one mile of 16 inch pipe and operates a 36 inch double nozzle Pelton water wheel which has, directly connected to its shaft, a 325 horse power General Electric Co. generator of 6600 volts. This electric current is carried a distance of five and one-half miles by three wires to one of the large pumping stations at Lahaina, where the voltage is reduced to 440 and is delivered to a 250 horse power electric motor.

This motor drives a three plunger Deane pump having plungers 18 inches in diameter and 24 inches stroke, the

was impossible to complete the measure and the committee rose and reported progress.

SALARY BILL CONSIDERED.

Senate bill No. 2, the six months' salary bill, was taken up. The permanent settlements passed without comment. Under the Secretary's office there came up a question of the number of clerks and there was a long discussion. The question of clerkships was one which drew out some caustic references to the employment of women in public offices. Vida suggested that the offices of assistant clerk and stenographer be combined at a salary of \$125 a month, saying that this would secure a competent man. Beckley said he would vote for all the items if assured that none but men would be employed.

AGAINST STENOGRAPHERS.

Kumalae said the heads of departments, before stenographers came here, did all their work and he thought the employment of stenographers a waste of public money. He urged reduction of the number of clerks. Chillingworth said that the Treasury department was working over time to pay the Chinese, and there should be sufficient clerks to do the work. There was a long discussion over the matter ending with the combination of the duties but the retention of the salary at \$600.

INTERPRETERS CAUSE TROUBLE.

Under the Judiciary department the first change was the correction of the salary of the clerk of the Judiciary department making the amount \$1,350 instead of \$2,350, as incorrectly printed. The pay of messengers was increased to \$360 each. In the First Circuit the salary of the clerk was retained at \$900, though an attempt was made to put it at \$1050. The salary of the stenographers was cut to \$900 each from \$1200. The Hawaiian interpreters were left at \$1800 but the Chinese Interpreter was cut to \$750. Over the Japanese Interpreter's salary there was a long fight, Harris maintaining that the best price should be provided so that a competent man be secured, and personal spite be not permitted to enter into the matter. Kellinot wanted \$750, Aylett \$600 and Fernandez \$450.

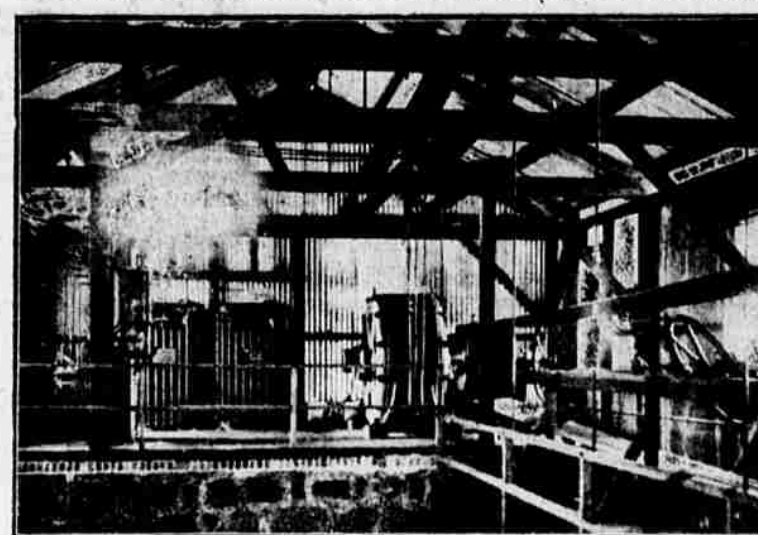
The Knockers' club held a session over Chester Doyle, there being a general cry from Fernandez, Kaniho and Kumalae that Doyle could not translate, only interpret, and so should have only half a salary.

Andrade defended Doyle, saying that Judge De Bolt had declared his work to be of the highest character, and asking if the House should not take care that the salary was not reduced so low that when the incumbent leaves a man friendly to members might get the place and they regret their action.

Kumalae argued at length but the committee rose and reported progress and asked leave to sit again, whereupon the House adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

Secretary Carter notified the Senate



ELECTRIC MOTOR AT PUMPS.

pump having a capacity of 10,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours, against a total head of 110 feet. This plant alone saves the plantation about \$2200 per month as this water was formerly pumped by a steam engine. The total cost of the plant was about \$40,000.

It is the intention of the plantation to use the reserve water power which it has at this station, to operate another generator which will be directly

connected to the present wheel and the electricity will be used in providing power at the mill, for the pumps there. This will do away with the present steam pumps which are using about \$1500 worth of coal per month. This addition to the present station will cost approximately \$10,000.

The Pioneer Mill has finished grinding and the crop for this season amounts to 16,525 tons.

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superintendent of public works carry out the contracts.

"My objection to that," said Dickey when the amendment was read, "is that it is very bad grammar."

Dickey's amendment was changed to permit the superintendent of public works to complete the contract, the work to be approved by the supervisors. This finally carried.

The bill passed with 14 ayes, C. Brown being absent.

Senator Paris moved a reconsideration of the vote upon House Bill No. 1, with a request that the bill be returned.

J. T. Brown said this could not be done; Paris quoted Rule 39 in support of the motion and the chair sustained him.

Brown contended that the motion might be proper if the bill had originated in the Senate.

Senator Paris said he intended to put the Senate expenses in the House bill as an amendment, but had since been informed that the House had passed the motion and the discussion was ended.

Senator J. T. Brown presented a request from Hilo residents for an appropriation to pay the expenses of the band to Hilo's Fourth of July celebration. Baldwin moved to refer to the miscellaneous committee. Achi wanted to reconsider the six months' bill and insert the item which was lost.

Motion to adjourn until to-day. Carried.

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ADAM PETRIE PASSES AWAY

Adam Petrie died yesterday morning at his late residence at the age of 79 years. Mr. Petrie was formerly a contractor and was one of the best known master carpenters in Honolulu. He was born in Newcastle, Canada, and came to Honolulu in 1879 and resided here ever since. During this time he built many of the largest mill buildings for sugar plantations. For the past two years he has been unable to work.

He was a member of Morse Lodge No. 157, I. O. O. F., of San Francisco, and of Pacific Rebekah Lodge, I. O. O. F., of this city. Besides the widow he leaves two sons, Leslie Petrie, an engineer on the Oahu Railroad, and T. H. Petrie, of Castle & Cooke, and a daughter, Mrs. Alice Boyden.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2:30 from Harmony Hall. The pall-bearers are Messrs. Fritz Wilhelm, John Ouderkirk, E. C. Rowe, Charles H. Carter, Fred Turner, J. J. Carden.

The public offices will be closed Saturday because of Memorial Day. May 30th is made a holiday under a law passed at the last session.

WILL WORK FOR EXHIBIT

Appropriation for St. Louis Is Passed.

Now that the six months current account bill has passed both bodies and has only to go through conference and signature stages to become law, there is a general getting together of those interested in the proper advertising of the Territory at St. Louis, so that the plans finally decided upon will represent the best thought of those who have been connected with such affairs in the past.

The item of \$30,000 is in the list of the appropriations for the Public Works Department, and, unless Governor Dole appoints a commission to handle the funds, it will have to be done by an official who will be the personal representative of that department. The fact that the Legislature has cut out the provision for a building, promises to make the amount for a fine and ample exhibit, sufficient and complete. Superintendent Cooper said yesterday that in his opinion, while the item reads "exhibit," and there might be an interpretation which would permit the erection of a structure, there would be no inclination on his part to do other than is indicated as the desire of the legislators, to prepare the very best exhibit possible.

Governor Dole said yesterday that he had not given much thought to the matter other than to suggest that there should be made ample provision in the eighteen months' bill, for the work next year, when the heaviest expense will have to be incurred. As to the methods to be followed in the disposing of the work entailed by the appropriation, he said this would have the early attention of the government, and he thought that it would be commenced early in the coming fiscal year.

The members of the Exposition Association of Hawaii are of the opinion that they will be called upon to cooperate with the government and they are making plans for the carrying out of the work on a broad scale. It is probable that there will be something done very soon in regard to the preparation of plans for the carrying out of the work.

HAWAII GREET THE PRESIDENT

HONOLULU, May 6.—Governor Dole has appointed William G. Irwin of San Francisco the representative of the Territory of Hawaii to greet President Roosevelt on behalf of the people of the Territory and to renew the invitation of the Territory to the President to visit Hawaii.

The message printed above reached San Francisco by mail instead of cable, hence it has just transpired that the commission of Governor Dole to Mr. Irwin was executed by the latter in a very informal but hospitable manner at the luncheon given to President Roosevelt Tuesday at the Burlingame Club.

Mr. Irwin, in a brief address tendered to the President the good wishes of Governor Dole and the people of Hawaii generally and communicated their regret at his inability to extend his tour to include the islands. He also declared his wish to contribute by any means in his power, as the special representative of the Territory, to the success and pleasure of the President's visit to San Francisco.

The President's response, while entirely informal, as, indeed, were the whole proceedings, was most cordial and appreciative. He referred to the impossibility of making so long a tour as a matter of deepest regret to him and declared himself an interested student of Hawaiian conditions and questions. For Governor Dole's expression of kindly feelings he earnestly returned his thanks, both to the Governor and to the people of the whole Territory and he asked Mr. Irwin to convey to Governor Dole and the Hawaiians his best wishes and most cordial greetings.

Religious Work Among Koreans.

Rev. G. L. Pearson, presiding elder of the Methodist church, visited the Koreans at Waiapahu, Waiakala and Kahuku last week. He found among them one hundred and eight who professed to be Christians; all of whom were Methodists, members or probationers, except five. These he organized into classes, appointed leaders and arranged for Sunday services, for prayer and the study of the scriptures. He distributed many copies of the scriptures in the Korean language and conducted services at each place using a graduate of a Methodist college in Korea as an interpreter. Mr. Pearson will provide literature for these people and hopes to secure for them a Korean pastor. They seem quite content in their new home and are proving to be good laborers.

EMERGENCY BILL PASSED THROUGH THE UPPER HOUSE

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The passage of the emergency bill through the Senate, and the progress made on the unpaid bills measure through the lower house indicates that there is a determination on the part of the Legislature to get away from Honolulu as quickly as possible.

The House, however, indicated as well that it would not do anything unless it had its own way about spending all the money that it wishes. During the debate on the amended expense bill that was sent down from the upper house, with the expense cut down from \$20,000 to \$13,000, there was shown a disposition to pass immediately a bill with a provision for \$7,000 for the journal printing, and as Speaker Beckley put it, if the Senate should try and hold up the bill or induce the Governor to veto it, then the members might go home and he and the clerk would stay and adjourn from day to day.

There has been a big fight made upon the Hackfeld wharf bill, and it has not yet been settled. The bill for the expenses of Land Commissioner Boyd to Washington was knocked out, there being a deal of talk over his charging up his hack hire and tips to the porters, the expression of sentiment being that the government should have sent its representatives on the land question to Wilcox, and permitted him to make them to the Department.

There was little change in the Senate action, though the merchandise license matters were knocked out, the Fertilizer Company being the loser, and some general discussions on policy.

The House will sit today, though the Senate has adjourned until Monday.

IN THE HOUSE.

When the House had met the Speaker laid before it the opinion of Assistant Attorney-General Weaver, that the House was within its rights when it adjourned from Saturday until Thursday, which was read in full. The application of Cushing's rules and the reasoning of Mr. Weaver were brought together to sustain the House, and there were cited several points as to what might result, the contention being that should there be an illegal adjournment it would simply affect the duty of the members rather than the validity of their future acts, or in other words had the motion been an illegal one it would have been without effect and avoid, and the Speaker should have called the session to order at the legal time and a minority could then compel the attendance of the absentees.

WHY PUMPS STOPPED.

Superintendent of Public Works Cooper sent to the House the report of Andrew Brown reciting the reasons why the pumps were shut down, and precautions taken to protect the city from fire.

Paele reported from the Amara fire claim committee and asked for further time, which was granted.

AGAINST BOND ISSUE.

Kumalae reported for the special committee on the Fire Claim bonds, against the appropriation of \$32,500 for the making good of the holders should they sell them at the discount now proposed, on the ground that the action would be in contravention of the law of Congress authorizing the bonds, which provides that the Territory shall sell the bonds at not less than par.

Wright, in the minority, saying that the opinion of E. L. Spaulding, of Spreckels bank, should be given consideration, asked that the appropriation be \$16,300. Mr. Spaulding said the bonds might be handled at ninety-five per cent.

On motion of Nakaleka the salaries of the officers of the House were made the same for the special session that they were during the regular session.

HACKFELD WHARF AGAIN.

Taking up the Unpaid Bills appropriation measure the Hackfeld wharf item was read. Vida, who as chairman of the Public Expenditures Committee during the regular session, had prepared a strong report favoring cutting down the appropriation by some \$5,000, announced that the committee's expert had not informed the members that the receipts from this wharf were going to the government, and the adverse report was made on the supposition that Hackfeld & Co. were in receipt of the cash from the wharfage. He therefore moved that the item pass as in the bill. He showed that the receipts of the wharf since August last from this wharf were over \$2,500 or about 2 1/2 per cent on the cost price while the Legislature will repay Hackfeld & Co. at the rate of six per cent for the money advanced. He praised the public spiritedness of Hackfeld & Co., saying that the firm was even now paying salaries of certain officials who were assisting the Board of Health in keeping the city in a sanitary condition.

Chillingworth seconded Vida's position and Fernandez withdrew his motion to strike out the item and said that he would support the item as he believed the claim a legitimate one. Kanlio urged an investigation by special committee.

BECKLEY WANTS TO KNOW.

Speaker Beckley took up the fight saying that he thought there was something shady in the matter alleging that Cotton Bros. had the inside track. He called attention also to the fact that the bill now goes to the government for the old dredger lost at Pearl Harbor. He began to scatter a bit after this referring to the fact that officials must be taught to not usurp legislative functions; saying the six per cent interest to be charged was in great contrast to the revenue; that while it was easy to get \$108,000 for a wharf it was not possible to keep pumps going for water for the city; that while he wanted the government to pay all bills there should be investigation by committee. He asked for all vouchers which was ordered and after Vida had agreed that the procedure was irregular, but that the amount was necessary to meet legitimate bills, the item was deferred so that there might be some further facts discovered to the House.

The committee rose and the House took a recess.

FIGHT FOR EXPENSES.

When the afternoon session began the Senate announced the passage of the measure for the expenses of the House, reducing the appropriation for the extra session to \$13,000. Harris moved to accept the Senate amendments and Greenwell seconded.

Aylett took the floor and heatedly argued that the interest of the people demanded that the House look after its own honor which was being attacked by the Senate. He moved to reject the bill and to adjourn for three days. He said that the measure had been passed without reference to the Finance Committee yet the Senate had been furnished facts by that committee, and argued that there should be no surrender to the Senate.

Harris explained that the Finance Committee had given a memorandum to the Senate Ways and Means Committee estimating the expenses of the session at \$13,360. Later the wording of the bill was questioned and the Senate committee had decided that for the purpose of legality, owing to suggestions that both expenses and unpaid bills should not be included in the same measure as the Treasurer might refuse to pay warrants, and then a case in court would result. To avoid this the Senate committee had decided that it would be wise to cut the bill in half—put \$13,000 for expenses and include unpaid bills in another measure later. He denied that the Finance Committee had taken upon itself the furnishing of a report on the bill, but said simply that the committee furnished a memorandum estimate as furnished by the clerk in which the expense of the House was put at \$12,500, and the Senate increased this to \$13,000.

Paele said the Senate had no authority to change anything in the House bill. He said the reason why the Senate cut down the appropriation, according to one Senator, was that the House would not pass the Hackfeld wharf item. This course was taken to compel the House to act.

BECKLEY WILL FORCE ACTION.

Speaker Beckley took the floor and said that as a Representative he wished to make clear his position. He said the Senate had amended the bill so as to include only one item, as both the Governor and Attorney General believed the bill was opposed to the Organic Act. Even though the House passed the bill, he said, over the Governor's veto, there was nothing to prevent the Treasurer from refusing to pay out the money. This course was followed with the balance from the regular session and the money had gone back to the general fund. He said there was no discussion in the Senate amending the bill as that was the prerogative of the upper house as each had its duty and responsibility in the passing of any law. The first Legislature, he said, passed a bill providing both for the appropriations for the session and the unpaid bills and the Governor signed it, yet now he did not wish to do the same thing.

The bill now provides for the expenses of this session, and if in view of this the House should adjourn for three days that would be silly. The odium, the blame for this refusal to do business, he said, would be on the House. As soon as the House accepts this bill the Treasurer will pay out the money for the expenses of the session because this bill provides for the expenses of session and does not prevent the House from pressing for the appropriation for the payment of the expense of the printing of the journal and other unpaid bills. As soon as this bill is passed, he said, the House can introduce another bill providing for unpaid bills and hold up the Senate bill until the second measure has been passed and signed. He said the Senate had taught the House this lesson and he thought the House should not look upon the Senate expense bill again until there is a signed. If the Senators should go to the Governor and induce him to veto the expense bill he said he would propose that the members go to their homes and he and the clerk would stay here to adjourn from day to day until the Senate should come to its senses.

Aylett said this would mean only that the Senate and the House would be at outs. He thought the legal course was to follow the Organic Act, which provided that as soon as a bill should be considered by one House it should be certified to the other House. He thought the Senate should have notified the House of the error so that it could be remedied. As to the course outlined by the member from the third district he said it was a bitter pill for him. If

this is followed it would be a rough road. The previous question was ordered.

BILL GOES THROUGH.

The question then came up on the passage of the measure as sent back by the Senate and the vote resulted in 23 to 5, the opponents being Aylett, Kupihea, Long, Pulaa and Purdy.

Kumalae asked that the rules be suspended so that he might give notice of a bill, which being done, he notified the House that he would present a measure to meet the unpaid bills of the Legislature.

UNPAID BILLS RUSHED.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the unpaid bills, the appropriation for miscellaneous expenses of the First Circuit Court, \$321, being taken up and Chairman Andrade reported for the Judiciary Committee that the items were supported by vouchers, and the item was passed. The remaining items of the Public Works Department were passed and Knudsen moved to insert \$19,635, for the unpaid amounts for the high light pump. This it was explained covered cost, exchange and interest for three years. The matter was ordered to a special committee, the chair naming Kupihea, Chillingworth and Hala.

The Board of Education items were then passed with the addition of F. J. Wilhelm, \$600, and E. de Harne, \$100, for services.

NO PAY FOR BOYD'S TRIP.

This brought the Committee to consideration of the \$2,000 for the expenses of the Commissioner of Public Lands in his Washington trip. Beckley moved to strike out saying the people did not send Boyd, but the Government sent him. The people had sent a delegate and the proper thing was for the executive to send any facts that should be sent to the department through him. If the United States wanted facts they should send for it and pay the expenses. He said Brown lost his position because he went to Washington, and the Senate voted against him. He said the Executive had sent Boyd to Washington to lobby against the general land act and that against the wishes of the people. He vociferated his objections to junket, saying his expenses at San Francisco two years ago had not come from the public treasury. He said the objects of the land act were to give the people homes, but the lobbying was done to defeat this end.

Beckley said the Commissioner travelled in state befitting a potentate but the people could not have improvement because there was no money. The motion to strike out then carried.

FOR PRINTING JOURNAL.

Under the Board of Health items there was no change and the Secretary's office went through as well.

Vida proposed a new item for unpaid bills of the 1901 session of the Legislature, Bulletin publishing company, for publishing journal of the House \$750.33 which was put in the bill.

The committee then rose and reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Kumalae then introduced his bill to appropriate \$7,000 for the payment of unpaid bills of the regular session which passed first reading. The Attorney General called attention to the fact that by an error there had been no appropriation for the payment of \$175 to W. F. Jones, who has been jailor at Puukoo for seven months. He suggested there be provision for the payment, the letter going to the Committee of the Whole.

IN THE SENATE.

While awaiting the report of committees President Crabbe asked for opinions as to whether members were entitled to mileage for the extra session. Senator Isenberg thought they were, so did J. T. Brown. Senator C. Brown said that the members were here when the session was called so could not get mileage.

Senator Paris said he believed the members were entitled to mileage and so did Kaohi and Woods. The latter based his opinion on the fact that he was in Honolulu when summoned as a Federal juror, and had received mileage from Hawaii in spite of that.

Senator Dickey said the members were not entitled to mileage and he as one had not received mileage as a member of the House last session, even though Kaohi had. Even if technically and legally they were entitled to mileage morally they were not.

President Crabbe ended the discussion by saying he would refer the question to the Attorney-General. He reported later that the Attorney-General had given an offhand opinion that members were entitled to mileage.

EMERGENCY AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED.

Senate Bill No. 7, the emergency measure, was received from the House with a number of amendments. Chief among these were one adding \$5,000 for Dr. Koto and his remedies, \$10,000 for Kakaia streets, and the striking out of the items for J. G. Pratt and the reimbursement of road boards.

On motion of Senator Isenberg the Senate concurred in the amendments and the bill now goes to the Governor.

HOUSE EXPENSE BILL.

Senator Baldwin reported verbally that he had arranged a conference, with the House Finance Committee on the expense bill, which other members of his committee failed to attend. Chairman Harris stated that the House was willing to have the unpaid bills stricken out and the measure then passed at \$12,500. A new bill would then be passed by the House for unpaid bills. The amount asked was divided: \$5,000 pay of members, \$1,500 for incidentals, \$2,500 other expenses, \$2,500 for printing the journal. Senator Baldwin suggested that if mileage was to be paid members the amount should be placed at \$13,000.

On motion of Senator Dickey the report was received to be considered after receipt of positive information from the House.

"How about our bill?" asked Achi. "Maybe we will need some more," "I take it that the members of the House are honorable men, and I made no conditions," replied Baldwin.

MERCHANDISE LICENSE.

Senator Brown for the Judiciary Committee reported on the Hawaiian Fertilizer item for refund of merchandise license giving a history of the claim and saying there were other per-

sons claiming \$48,358.75. The committee reported against the item. Senator Achi not concurring. The report was laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

WAS THE BILL KILLED?

The House expense bill was then taken up and on motion of Baldwin was reduced from \$13,000 to \$12,000 and the section "unpaid bills" stricken out.

Senator Achi moved to pass the bill at \$20,000 as it came from the House saying the House would need all the money. Ayes and noes were called on the motion but only Achi and Woods voted for it.

Achi then opposed Baldwin's motion saying that the bill was killed by the vote against the \$20,000 in the original bill.

On motion of Dickey the bill was reconsidered and then Baldwin's amendments were carried, though not until McCandless proposed that it be reduced to \$10,000. He said that the House would spend all the money given it, and cited as one extravagance the letting of the journal contract at \$2.10 instead of \$1.38 as in the Senate. He showed how the House had asked for bids—when a request was made by a prospective bidder as to paper, type and binding, the clerk had replied that he didn't know. The House had refused to give specifications so no bid could be given. Achi seconded McCandless' amendment but said the Senate had made a new bill.

Achi and McCandless voted "no" on the final passage, there being twelve ayes.

HOUSE BILL NO. 3.

Senator Achi moved the insertion of an item of \$10,000 for the reimbursement of J. G. Pratt in the six months' bill. Dickey said the merchants had only paid out \$7200 to Pratt and moved that the item be placed at that amount. Achi replied that \$2800 should be given to Pratt as a mark of appreciation by the public. He said that the government would get back \$10,000 from the million in taxes, and there would be plenty of money after the receipt of the money. He said the legislature shouldn't be stingy about \$2,800. Dickey replied that \$6,000 a year and expenses was enough without extra compensation.

Kaohi said while there was a delegate who introduced a bill for \$3,000,000, the merchants sent Pratt through whose influence the Wilcox bill was killed and Pratt only got \$1,000,000, and so the merchants should not be repaid \$10,000 for defeating the delegate.

Senator Baldwin replied that there was no chance for the \$3,000,000 and without Pratt we could not have got the \$1,000,000.

Kalaokalani seconded Dickey's motion and suggested that the \$200 was enough extra compensation. The item carried at \$10,000.

Senator Isenberg moved to insert items for Agricultural Department as recommended by the commissioners. Carried.

THE FERTILIZER CLAIM.

Senator Dickey moved the insertion of the item of \$1,776 for reimbursement of the Hawaiian Fertilizer Co. McCandless moved the adoption of the majority report against the item. Senator Brown said there were legal questions which the courts should decide. Achi replied that the Legislature shouldn't force corporations into the courts and the money should be paid. He suggested that the money be appropriated "subject to the decision of the court."

Senator Baldwin asked whether he would be allowed to vote, being a member of the firm of Alexander & Baldwin which held \$5,000 in stock of the fertilizer company.

On motion of Isenberg, Baldwin was allowed to vote and the motion to adopt the report was lost. Brown questioned the vote and the ayes and noes were called. There was an even division 7 to 7 and the motion was again counted lost. The motion to pass the item was also lost on a tie vote—ayes: Achi, Baldwin, Isenberg, Dickey, Paris, Wilcox, Crabbe, 7—noes: C. Brown, J. F. Brown, Kalae, Kalaokalani, Kaohi, McCandless and Woods, 7.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of Kaohi an item of \$2,000, and another of \$5,000 for repairs of roads in his district were inserted. Achi secured the insertion of an item of \$2,500 for road to settlement in Kona. Senator Woods secured the insertion of an item of \$1,000 for Lualualei waterworks though McCandless opposed it.

Senator Baldwin moved an item of \$1,000 for Paia, Maui, water works, and Dickey said there wasn't any water within twenty-five miles of Paia. Carried.

MERCHANDISE ITEM CARRIES.

Achi again raised the point of order that the Hawaiian Fertilizer item was in the bill as it came from the House and that the Senate had failed to act so it remained there.

Senator Brown said it was stricken out on second reading and that a reconsideration brought it before the House but did not put it in the bill. Baldwin sustained this contention and said the item was still up for consideration.

BROWN CALLS IT TRICKERY.

Achi again moved to put in the item and it carried in the absence of Woods who had previously voted against it. There were six votes for and six against on show of hands and President Crabbe cast the deciding vote in favor of it.

Senator Brown asked how the item read and then objected because the amendment offered by Achi in the morning—"subject to the decision of the courts" had been omitted.

"This was a new motion," said Achi. "No, it wasn't," replied Brown. "It was certainly my understanding that the amendment was included when Senator Achi put his motion. That motion was the only one put before the House by Achi."

"No, he did not," said Isenberg. "I didn't," said Achi.

"He didn't," added Dickey. "Then all I've got to say is that there has been trickery," said Brown hotly. "The Senator from Oahu distinctly stated that was how he wanted it passed."

Senator Isenberg called Brown to order and the Chair ruled that Achi's motion was not the same as voted on in the morning.

Senator McCandless amendment pro-

DILLINGHAM ON THE FARRELL INTERVIEW

He Was Misrepresented and Does Not Credit the Statements to Jim Hill's Northern Pacific Representative.

"Jim Hill, the man who is looking all over the world to establish trade relations for his railroad and steamship lines, is not the man who would permit such derogatory utterances from one in his employ about a country in which at some future time he might desire to seek for trade."

B. F. Dillingham made this statement yesterday when shown the Examiner's yellow correspondence relative to a purported interview between him and Mr. Farrell of the Hill system.

"That is a false statement," he said, as he perused the article. "I met Mr. Farrell when he was here and took him for a drive about the city. We went all over the lower part of the town, and he had a good opportunity to see our wharves and harbor and the way freight is handled at this port. I showed him our own wharf facilities and the methods of handling freight, which impressed him as being second to none, and he had an opportunity to see ten tons of sugar loaded per minute into vessels alongside the wharves. He was very much pleased with his inspection, and said it was worth his while to keep in touch with us in regard to what business might possibly be done in these islands in the future, and I believe he expects to call here on his way back."

"As to the statement of his finding us tied up to any trust indefinitely, or there being any other reason why his line should not touch here, unless it came from the lack of depth in our harbor, I have no way of telling whether he made it. Mr. Farrell was here merely as a passenger on a through steamer going to the Orient, looking up business. He said he was greatly surprised at the advancement that had been made here, and he told me that he had no idea there was such a large amount of business carried on at Honolulu, as he had never before been in touch with the islands. Everything, he said, seemed to be up-to-date and prosperous, with a great future. That was the impression he gave me, and it is entirely contrary to this article in the Examiner."

"This paragraph here," said Mr. Dillingham, "needs refutation: 'Mr. Dillingham made the best of a bad argument in favor of increased transportation facilities for Hawaiian exports, but they were not sufficient to convince Mr. Farrell, and he finally informed Mr. Dillingham that until a better demonstration of Hawaiian profit to the Great Northern could be made, etc.' Why," continued Mr. Dillingham, "Mr. Farrell never said any such thing, and I never told him anything of the kind. That is absolutely false. There was no discussion as to whether his system would branch out here or not. My recollection is that when this matter was touched on at all, his reply was that they had not yet taken up the question for consideration, but it was a matter which was for future discussion. Mr. Farrell considered that our geographical position was one which would inspire commerce in the future. Mr. Farrell was merely a passenger on the vessel when he came here, but naturally, being a man in the transportation business, he was looking out for a place where business relations could be established."

"The only matter at present which needs immediate attention with us, is that if any large ships are to come to Honolulu our harbor must be deepened, as well as the entrance to the channel and the channel itself, to a uniform depth of thirty-six feet. That is a commercial necessity."

"I think it is a strange thing for a mainland newspaper to make every endeavor to besmirch these islands by false statements. It is natural to believe that the mainland press would treat these islands, the newest territory in the Union, fairly, and take us by the hand and help us. Instead, we are treated as if we were a complete outsider. They fail to remember that Hawaii, when an independent country, extended aid to the United States, giving them facilities for the transportation of their troops and supplies, and now that we are of the Union it is small work on the part of mainland newspapers to strangle us."

THE ARTICLE IN QUESTION.

Edwin H. Clough, the author of the following sensational correspondence in the Examiner of May 10, is a member of that journal's writing staff, and is now on a voyage around the world:

YOKOHAMA, April 20.—The reasons that have operated to induce James Hill to sidetrack Honolulu in his trans-Pacific schedule is one of the most euphonic commentaries upon the growing decadence of Hawaiian commerce that could be offered.

When J. D. Farrell, vice-president of the Great Northern Steamship line, reached Honolulu during the last of March he utilized the few hours of his stay at that port by interviewing B. F. Dillingham, general manager of the Oahu railroad, and an authority on commercial conditions in the islands. The result of this interview confirmed Mr. Farrell in his preconceived notion that it would be a waste of time to make Honolulu a port of call for the steamers of the Hill line. He learned that aside from a fluctuating tourist traffic and incidental commerce in curios, tropical fruits and the by-products of the islands, there was nothing worth the expense and trouble of conveying away.

Mr. Dillingham made the best of a bad argument in favor of increased transportation facilities for Hawaiian exports, but they were not sufficient to convince Mr. Farrell and he finally informed Mr. Dillingham that until a better demonstration of Hawaiian profit to the Great Northern could be made the track of that company's steamships would follow the thirty-fourth parallel, playing directly as possible over the great circle between Seattle and Yokohama. Mr. Farrell's decision in this matter was based on a very simple proposition Hawaiian sugar interests, the only immediately valuable interests in the islands, are in the clutch of the sugar trust. With the shrewd foresight that characterizes a trust—being a necessary mental equipment of all modern commercial enterprise, as it was formerly a primary requisite in

the best laid plans of the Morgans and Kiddles of the good old buccaneering days—this great American sugar trust has cornered the output of Hawaiian sugar plantations during the ensuing three years. This output during 1902 amounted to 350,000 tons, and the planters calculate that the product this year will aggregate between 400,000 and 450,000 tons. It has now dawned upon the belated comprehension of these planters that they have been "squeezed" by the trust.

WILLING TO SWITCH.

When it was bruited in Honolulu that James Hill would operate a great steamship service across the Pacific ocean these planters came together and resolved to ask the railroad man to erect a refinery in Seattle to handle the entire product of the Hawaiian islands. This proposition was presented to Mr. Farrell with somewhat elaborate statistics concerning the consumption of sugar in the United States. It presented that the sugar imports amounted to nearly 2,000,000 tons, of which 1,500,000 was the product of foreign cane and about 500,000 tons beet sugar. These figures were segregated to show that the import from Germany amounted to 345,000 tons; from Austria, 72,000 tons; from Belgium, 84,000 tons; from Cuba, 550,000 tons; from Brazil, 147,000 tons; from the British West Indies, 116,000 tons, and from other sources about half a million tons. It was argued by these vassals of the American sugar trust that if Mr. Hill would come to their rescue with a sugar refinery that would insure to the Hawaiian planters the market value of their product, he could achieve personal profit by cutting into the foreign import. They promised that with this substantial encouragement the sugar plantations of Hawaii would increase four-fold within the next decade and eventually, perhaps, expand into the greatest sugar-producing region of the world. The Hawaiian is born to a vivid imagination, and the poetry of his expression is unlicensed.

(Continued on page 7.)

(Continued on page 7.)

LABOR WAR IN HILO

Japanese to Fight Unions to the End.

HILO, May 22.—The meeting of the Allied Trades of Hilo last Monday night showed no abatement of interest in the movement. Twenty-five new members were taken in and a number of applicants await action at next meeting.

The question of the strike among the stevedores at Waiakae was taken up and the strikers roundly censured. The reprimand was based on the fact that the strikers had no grounds for their hasty actions, and it was set forth clearly that radical action of this kind must not be taken except after deliberation with the officers of the organization.

There was general congratulation over the success the movement has met with, not only in growth of membership, but with the larger employers of the city. The officers have calls for large gangs of men in the outlook for success is good.—Tribune.

THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION.

Degawa, one of the leading spirits in the Japanese Association of Hilo, an organization to further the interests of Japanese labor, was interviewed by a Tribune reporter this week, and he was found to be frank and open in his expressions on the labor situation. He said that it was not the purpose of the Japanese Association to harm or hurt anybody or anybody's business. But the members would do all they could to cripple their enemies. It was their only means of defense. He said that no decisive boycotting movement was in contemplation yet. They were waiting and wished to make no mistakes. Their order was formed, he said, for self-protection.—Tribune.

ALLIGATOR IS MOUNTED.

The alligator which for the past seventeen years has been an object of interest to the pupils and visitors at St. Louis College, Honolulu, is dead after reaching a length of seven ft. six inches. After his death his skin was sent to Hilo to Brother Mathias the naturalist of St. Mary's School to be stuffed. The work has been finished and the big alligator looks as natural as if he was in a pool in his native land. Brother Henry, headmaster at the school, has decided to give the people of Hilo an opportunity to see the "gator" before it is shipped to Honolulu and he invites the public to the school next Sunday afternoon.—Herald.

THE TENNIS CLUB.

The Hilo Tennis Club met for organization in the parlors of the Peacock last Friday night. Dr. Wachs was elected president and Mrs. H. V. Elliot secretary and treasurer. A committee was appointed to further investigate the question of suitable grounds. The proposition by John A. Scott to lease a piece of ground back of the Lewis residence for a term of five years at \$180 per annum was presented to the club at the meeting on Tuesday night and rejected. W. G. Irwin & Co. had made a favorable offer of a lot back of the hotel and it is thought it will be accepted. A lease for this piece is not obtainable but the rental is satisfactory and it is not believed that the lessees of the hotel will interfere.—Herald.

RACE NOTES.

John O'Rourke will take Carter Harrison and Dixie Land to Honolulu on June 5 and enter them in the June 11 races. Carter Harrison is picked for a winner against Weller. After the events there the horses will be returned to Hilo and kept in training for the races July 4. It is said that Carter Harrison never looked better than at present. Albert Horner has sent in four flyers and they will go into training at once. Rejected is expected over from Laupahoehoe during the week. Bob Ballentyne has signified his intention of putting in two and possibly three horses and Defender will be sent over from Kohala. Arrangements are pending for a half mile race for named horses of which Frank S. may be one.—Herald.

NEWS NOTES.

Rev. J. A. Cruzan, at one time pastor of the First Foreign Church, Hilo, is now pastor of a Unitarian church at Helena, Montana.

J. N. Phillips, for the past six years in the employ of L. Turner Co., has resigned his position to go to Keauau as bookkeeper in Olan Sugar Co. store there.

Chas. Hyde is at work reorganizing the old Hilo baseball team, with which he expects to do a lot of execution when they come into full practice. The members so far selected are: H. Ludloff, J. Crow, J. D. Easton, C. N. Prouty, W. T. Balding, Gus. Supe, R. Balding, H. T. Lake, Wm. Todd, M. M. Springer. Chas. Hyde will manage the team.

Mrs. C. N. Prouty will leave for Honolulu by the Kinau tomorrow to make a short visit to friends there before returning to her home in Massachusetts.

The parents of Rex Dupue, late of Seattle, Washington, are anxious to hear from him. He is about seventeen years of age and his last known address was Hilo.

"Beavers Special" baseball team defeated the Hilo R. R. nine by a score of 12 to 6 at Hoolulu Park last Sunday afternoon. The attendance was about 500.

Work on the dock has been temporarily suspended pending the arrival of piles from the mainland. Quite a number already received were rejected by Superintendent Lambert.

Captain Fetter has been interviewing employers during the week with a view to securing permission for members of

SIX MONTHS FOR WILSON

Ex-Commander at Kamehameha Sent Up.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Lieutenant E. J. Wilson, formerly instructor in military tactics at Kamehameha School for Boys, was convicted yesterday of the larceny of a sewing machine from the von Hamm-Young Co. and sentenced to prison by Judge De Bolt for a term of six months.

Wilson, on the stand, denied the charge and said that the sewing machine he was accused of taking was his own property. He said that he had formerly been employed by the Singer Manufacturing Co. and had been given the machine in lieu of salary. When he went to work for von Hamm-Young Co. he stored the machine in their storehouse, and when he sold it, he sent an expressman to get it. This story was disputed by witnesses from that firm, who claimed the machine belonged to them.

The defendant also exhibited a discharge from the army as showing his character. Judge De Bolt, in passing sentence, said the crime was a peculiarly aggravating one, in that the defendant occupied a position of trust and confidence, and his crime was not only larceny but breach of trust.

When the court asked the defendant if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed, he turned to the jury and said vehemently:

"Nothing, except the story I told to the jury is the absolute truth."

Judge De Bolt replied that the jury was the judge of the facts and imposed the sentence of six months in prison.

THE MURPHY CASE.

The Murphy case, though still far from completion, presented some interesting features yesterday. Kalo, the native who was on the stand all morning, admitted on cross-examination that he was not on good terms with Murphy and that parts of the story told by him were false. He said he was afraid of the defendant.

He was followed on the stand by Kela, a native woman who lived eight hundred yards away from the Murphy cottage. She testified that she heard a shot and going out on the veranda saw smoke rising from near Murphy's house. On cross-examination she said it was also near where Kalo was standing.

She also admitted that she was not on good terms with the defendant and said she had had trouble over her pigs and pigeons.

Captain Ka-ne was the last witness for the prosecution yesterday. He arrested the defendant and said that Murphy told him at the time that he knew nothing of the shooting, and that Perry had fallen from the mule and then been kicked.

The attorneys for the defendant again renewed their waiver to any irregularity in allowing the jurors to separate at night. The court refused to grant this however, and the jurors were put in good humor by a promise of magazines to read.

COURT NOTES.

The case against Frank De Mello, charged with assault and battery, was dismissed upon motion of the Attorney-General. The same action was taken in the case of Domingis Ferreira also charged with assault.

Sentence was suspended upon Mark Wile, a Chinese woman charged with selling liquor without a license. Louis Kuhlman also had sentence suspended until next term. He was sentenced to three months for adultery in the lower court.

In the case of Ah Kong, charged with gambling, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Lee Chock pleaded guilty to gambling and was fined twenty-five dollars. A nolle prosequi was entered as to the Chinese arrested with him.

George R. Carter has asked for his discharge as guardian of W. A. Hall, a spendthrift.

Allen & Robinson have filed a lien against the Manoa residence of F. M. Swamy for \$3,432.66.

Company D to go into camp in Honolulu for five days during June. The encampment is under the direction of U. S. army officers and it is the desire of Col. Jones, N. G. H., to have the different companies well represented.

Ben H. Brown has been reinstated to his former position as senior captain of the Hilo police force. He will attend to prosecuting cases before the district magistrate.

A special meeting of the Banana Growers' Association with the Hilo Agricultural Society will be held at the offices of C. Furneaux, Saturday afternoon, May 23rd, at 1:30 o'clock.

Owing to press of other business C. L. Clement resigned the secretaryship of the Federation of Allied Trades at the meeting on Monday night. A. R. Hancock succeeds him.

Henry L. Achilles, at one time a resident of Hilo, died at his home, Rochester, New York, on April 26.

Superintendent Lambert has completed the designs for a passenger coach to be run between Waiakae and Hilo.

Judge Little rendered a decision at Chambers Monday in the case of T. K. Lalakea vs. The Hilo Sugar Company in favor of defendant.

Captain Lake received a wireless message Wednesday night saying "You win." The winning was a \$500 span of horses which were raffled off May 19 at Honolulu.

L. H. Bricker, successor to Postoffice Inspector Madden, arrived in Hilo by the Kinau this week on an official trip.

News came by the Sonoma that Harold Dillingham and Charles Hartwell, two well known Honolulu boys, had won places on the Harvard University crew.

NATIONAL CAPITAL IS BEING DESERTED FOR THE SUMMER

Inside Facts Which Throw Much Light on the Now Famous Corruption in the Postoffice Department of the Government.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.—The annual exodus of officials from the city has begun, and it will be six months before there is a full attendance at the high official desks. Assistant Secretaries in the Departments are slipping away for the week's end to enjoy a little fishing at some convenient spot along the Atlantic. Secretaries have themselves been lax in attendance at the Departments, for is not President Roosevelt away, and is not the business running along smoothly with little except routine to attend to? From this time on the exodus will increase constantly and by midsummer there will be only one or two cabinet officers in town at any time, with occasional exceptions, and the number of important subordinates will be reduced to a minimum.

It is the custom to emphasize the arduous duties of important government officials, but with an administration long in power and things running smoothly, it is almost surprising to note the vast amount of government business which can be conducted with only slight supervision by official heads. The system is almost everything and the supervision that keeps the system in order is often more important than all things else. The government allows a month's leave for all its officials, high and low, here in Washington, but among the higher that amount is very materially increased by half a week here and half a week there.

President Roosevelt's return is anticipated to quicken Washington for a few short days early in June. All through the Departments there are questions which are awaiting final reference to him. His presence in the White House will awaken activity all along the line, till he hastens away to Oyster Bay. However, the President's busiest months are when Congress is in session. The demands upon his time are then exorbitant, but it is evidence of the many days of ease which fall to the Chief Magistrate that public business is not suffering from his absence. It is the responsibility, more than the actual brain work, which wears the Presidents of the United States, and the periods during which they are subject to great strain.

THE POSTOFFICE INVESTIGATION.

It is thought here that the end of the now famous investigation of the Postoffice Department is now practically at hand, as far as immediately fruitful results are concerned. The work has been conducted very thoroughly by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, who will keep at it several weeks yet before his formal report is ready for the Postmaster General. However, the temporary suspension of the Superintendent of the Free Delivery Division, Mr. A. W. Machen, is regarded as a great triumph for Mr. Bristow in his investigation. The office becomes now absolutely under the sway of Mr. Bristow and it is not believed that it will be transferred back again to the jurisdiction of the First Assistant Postmaster General, Mr. Wynne, whose way has now been cleared to have his authority respected. Mr. Wynne has a new chief in the Salaries and Allowance Division, who is subordinate to his directions and who is also conducting that bureau on an honest and economical plan.

It is not believed here that Superintendent Machen will ever be restored to duty. He is now beginning a great fight by pulling all the political wires at his command, wires that are expected to bring scores of Congressmen to his rescue, but it is doubtful if this will avail him anything. It is known that things have been unearthed which will discredit Mr. Machen as a government official and cause the President to halt about allowing him to again appear at the head of such a large bureau as that of free delivery, under which comes the expenditure of \$12,500,000 for rural delivery alone the coming year, to say nothing of the city carriers in a number of important postoffices of the country, which service costs the government a good many millions more.

There is an inside history of the investigation, not known here in the states outside of a few people. Postmaster General Payne, in response to the complaints which have been numerous and vigorous for a year or two, contemplated as long ago as last December to make an examination of the administration of the Department as soon as Congress might adjourn. There was not to be any great publicity about it, and Mr. Payne would go as deeply into irregularities or as lightly into them as he might please. The investigation was not to go against Superintendents Beavers, of the Salaries and Allowance Division, and Machen, of the Free Delivery Division, very hard. They have been the two officials chiefly accused of irregularities and of building up an enormous political machine, becoming so powerful that they actually dictated to their immediate superior, the First Assistant Postmaster General.

WYNNE'S FIGHT.

Mr. W. M. Johnson, of New Jersey, had been run over by these two officials and Mr. Robert J. Wynne, after Mr. Johnson had resigned in disgust, was appointed in his place. Messrs. Beavers and Machen proceeded to make it hot for Mr. Wynne as soon as they ascertained that they could not run him, and then a fight was begun intended to oust Mr. Wynne from office. Postmaster General Payne departed for a cruise in the West Indies at the beginning of March, leaving orders for the manner in which the investigation should be conducted. It had become a matter where Mr. Wynne must fight to the death or resign, and he chose to fight. The real condition of things was brought to the attention of President Roosevelt, and he gave additional instructions, beyond those given by Mr. Payne. That is what scared Mr. Beavers to resign.

When Postmaster General Payne returned to Washington he found the country stirred profoundly over the disclosures of irregularities in the Department and he joined in the zealous investigation. He hesitated to remove Mr. Machen, strongly intrenched, but solicitations of Senator Lodge, the President's closest political friend, and from others high in authority hastened action. When Fourth Assistant Bristow first broached the subject Mr. Payne rejected it stoutly, but Mr. Bristow insisted and backed by such men as Senator Lodge and ex-Representative Lund of California, the Postmaster General decided to act, and Mr. Machen was suspended.

The belief is very strong that there has been something like corruption on the part of many postal officials, but it is doubted whether this will ever be fully established. But there are plenty of evidences of gross irregularities and extravagance, which will undoubtedly be established and which will cause the reorganization of the Postoffice Department with its ramifications to every town and city of the country.

HOUSE STILL FIGHTING

Hackfeld Wharf Is Subject of Talk.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The House spent its entire time yesterday morning in a consideration of the unpaid bills measure. Incidentally of course the House passed its own bill for unpaid bills of the regular session on second reading without investigation or discussion. Of course the members are assumed to know what they need, and quite as naturally they can't be expected to have the same knowledge of the affairs of the people who have been waiting for their money, some of them two and four years.

So the morning was wasted in discussion and the unpaid bills which the House has already been considering for three months is still on second reading.

Governor Dole yesterday signed the Emergency bill which will relieve the situation considerably. It contained a lot of items which no one asked for, and which will probably never be spent, but in order to make the appropriation immediately available the bill was signed without any of its paragraphs receiving a veto. The bill carries a number of appropriations which cannot by any possibility be spent before the first day of July, when the appropriation lapses. Among them is an item of \$3,000 for Dr. Goto who hasn't said yet whether he wanted to come from Japan and draw that amount or not. There is also an item of \$3,000 for his remedies and the goods will have to be ordered by cable in order to get them here in time.

Hala opened the House session by offering a resolution to repay W. K. Ke-oh of Kipahulu, Maui, \$700 for land taken for a government road. The matter was referred to a committee consisting of Chillingworth, Pule and Kumale.

Under special order of the day House Bill No. 4, appropriating \$7,000 for unpaid House bills, passed second reading. The House then went into committee of the whole to consider unpaid bills and after some discussion and a statement by Beckley an item of \$170 was inserted to pay W. F. Jones, a former police officer on Molokai. Another item of \$45 was inserted to pay John Moore, whom Lewis said had been a luna on the road from Kalapana to Kaola, Hawaii.

The overworked Hackfeld wharf item was the subject of discussion for the remainder of the morning, and was still under consideration at noon when adjournment to Monday morning was taken. Beckley supported the item saying Hackfeld & Co. should be paid and the general sentiment seemed to favor the passage of the item, though one or two members are to be given a further opportunity to express their views.

OF UNTOLD VALUE

The Information Contained in This Honolulu Citizen's Statement is Priceless.

The hale, the hearty, the strong can afford to toss this paper to one side impatiently when they read the following, but any sufferer in Honolulu who has spent a mint of money and suffered hours of excruciating torture caused by kidney complaint, pain in the back and sides, headaches, nervousness, frequent thirst, hot, dry skin, shortness of breath, evil forebodings, troubled sleep, puffiness of the eyelids, swelling of the feet and ankles, loss of flesh, or dark-colored urine, will stand in his own light if he does not follow the valuable advice offered by this resident:

Mr. H. G. Crabbe, of Nunanu street, this city, formerly a merchant and clerk, now a collector, writes: "My age is 69 years, and I am blessed with children and grandchildren. For about two years I have been troubled with a severe pain in the back. A short time ago I purchased some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hillister & Co's Drug Store, and found great relief through using them. I keep some of the pills by me as a safeguard against attacks of my old complaint, which I need not fear so long as I have a remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to combat them."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Quite a number of the teachers of Honolulu have already booked for the special teachers' excursion to be run to the volcano on June 25th, and Mr. Trent has received inquiries from teachers on Maui who write to ask if they may avail themselves of the same rate. The rate is made for teachers generally, and indications are that the bookings will be completed long before the date of sailing.

The enemies of Mr. Wynne, who is the real hero of the investigation, have predicted that the ousting of Mr. Machen would drag Mr. Wynne out also, but that is far from probable. It looks more likely that Mr. Wynne will be so strongly fortified by the outcome of the investigation as to become widely popular. Mr. Payne will receive credit for the cleaning out of the department, as he deserves, but it will not be forgotten that he proceeded with some reluctance, as would be expected, for fear of damaging the party by hasty action.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

FIRE CLAIMS BEING PAID

Little Demand for Money Was Made Yesterday.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Fifty-five thousand dollars in gold coin of United States was disbursed by the First National Bank for Treasury Agent MacLennan yesterday in payment of fire claims. The bank quit paying claims about 3:30 o'clock, but it was not for any lack of money, but of claimants. Altogether the six hundred claimants are entitled to \$200,000 but considerably less than half of them called for their money yesterday. The formalities attendant upon the payment made long delays and there was a crowd about the paying-teller's window all day. In spite of the delay all of the first six hundred claimants who called for their money were settled with, unless there was some dispute over the claim. There was some difficulty over assignments but these were paid when shown to be made out in regular form.

Nearly all of the claimants paid yesterday were Chinese, which was another reason for the length of time required to make a single payment. Each Chinese had to be identified by at least two persons and it was hard for some of the claimants to get the necessary identification. Secretary Poon of the Consulate performed this work for many.

The first award was paid to F. J. Wilhelm, his claim being for \$329.23. The largest claim paid was that of Wong Wo Tai who received about \$14,000.

The Territory is reaping a harvest also from the payment of the fire claims in the collection of back taxes. Many of the Chinese have not paid their taxes for three years, on the plea that they lost everything by the plague fire. Deputy Assessor Riggs was on the lookout for income tax delinquents and the poll tax collector was also on hand. Both collected considerable money.

About thirty garnishee suits were filed yesterday against claimants, mostly Japanese, who had money coming to them, and they were served immediately on those who were paid.

The remainder of the six hundred claims will probably be paid Monday.

POLICEMEN WHO COLLECT BAIL

E. W. Barnard of Laupahoehoe believes the police department is trying to boycott Hilo. He says talk about your labor union and your Oriental Protective Association and the despotism of your Hilo Preservers of the Peace. They seem to have formed a league, with the approval of the Sheriff, to prevent the people of Hamakua from visiting your city. The Hamakua road is patrolled by police as a street car or an alley in a city. You never know just when you are going to be held up by a member of the police force and ordered to produce five dollars as a guarantee of your appearance in court.

Once, not long ago, I was in a Volcano Stables stage with others coming to Hilo. As we neared a bridge across one of the gulches, a strange man jumped from a hiding place and stopped the stage. It was some minutes before we knew whether we were in the hands of a highwayman or what was the matter. Our assailant proved to be a member of the Hilo police. He was in hiding to see if he could not catch some one on the charge of fast and furious driving. These road agents of the Hilo police force are lying in wait at all hours of the day along Hamakua road. If a team trots two steps on a bridge or culvert, the officer leaps from his hiding place, arrests the driver, fixes bail, collects it and lets him go.

"An amusing incident occurred last week," continued Mr. Barnard, "when a few of us were on our way home from Hilo, where we had been to witness an initiatory ceremony in the Elks Lodge, we were driving home along this police-patrolled country road. At Honolulu we stopped for refreshments. We tied our horses to a fence and went inside. A policeman was watching our movements as though we were escaped convicts. After a few moments our horse rubbed the hitching post with his nose, and the halter became unfastened. The policeman at once pounced upon us and placed us under arrest, asking for \$5 bail before we could proceed. There was a telephone near at hand. I rang up the head office at Hilo and after a parley with some head man on the 'force' we were absolved from our sins and permitted to get home from Hilo without further molestation from the patrolmen of the Hamakua road."—Hilo Tribune.

CONSUMPTION which is the most dangerous and fatal disease, has as its first indication a persistent cough and if properly treated as soon as this cough appears is easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven wonderfully successful, and gained its wide reputation and extensive sale by its success in curing the diseases which cause coughing. It always cures and cures quickly. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

VISITORS WHO DRANK

No Evidence of Passing of Money.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Everyone who could find sitting or standing space in the police court Saturday morning waited with expectancy until the cases against Mrs. Frank Turk and Miss Mabel Lyle were called by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth. It was a mixed gathering of men, and the two women defendants, with their attorney, A. S. Humphreys, were the center of attraction, as they sat near the witness box. High Sheriff Brown arrived in the court-room shortly after Mr. Chillingworth called the cases, and conducted the prosecution when the Deputy was called as a witness to the First Circuit Court.

Owing to the absence of three members of the House of Representatives, who had been summoned by the prosecution as witnesses, who were alleged to have remained away on the ground of their exemption from summary processes, the prosecution asked that this case be continued until May 29, when the three members may be free from their obligations as legislators. This application was made when the case was half finished, and Judge Dickey granted the motion, on the ground that the defense had secured a continuance on the first appearance, about a week since.

The complaint in the case stated that the defendants were charged with keeping a disorderly house, in that they sold spirituous liquors without a license. Several witnesses were called, and although some conceded that they had drunk liquor at Mrs. Turk's place, they claimed that they had paid no money for the same, but that Mrs. Turk had acted as hostess and did the treating, although one witness testified that he "helped himself" to liquor which he found there, and that the liquor was champagne.

DEMURS TO COMPLAINT.

Attorney Humphreys at the outset demurred to the complaint. "The first ground of demurrer," said he, "interposed in behalf of these defendants, is that the complaint is based on information and belief. As to the ground of the demurrer, I might say it is well settled by the authorities that information alone in a criminal action, must be upon some direct averment of the charge, and not merely upon information and belief, and this is made simply as a matter of gossip and hearsay. In some jurisdictions they go so far as to hold that an information could not be issued upon an allegation of information and belief. Otherwise in this case, the prosecution should file affidavits of direct knowledge. If these defendants are required to plead to this complaint, they will do so in contravention to the sixth amendment to the Constitution. This indictment is vague, in that it does not specify when liquor was sold. It simply charges that liquor was sold within one month past.

"The other charge is that they are guilty of keeping a disorderly house, in that they are keeping a place for the sale of spirituous liquors without license. The information does not follow the language of the statute, and even considering that spirituous liquors may be construed as intoxicating liquors, there is no definite charge as to when these defendants sold it, or to whom."

Judge Dickey promptly overruled the demurrer, and a plea of not guilty was entered by the attorney for the women. The prosecution then called as its first witness, Willie Roth. At this juncture, Humphreys objected to the language of the subpoena, in which the word, "Constable" appeared, alleging that such an officer has not been known in the Islands for a long period, and he characterized the return of A. Mossman, a police officer, to be without a proper description of himself as an officer to serve the police summons. The objection was overruled. Roth did not respond and Dan Vida was called.

"Do you know Mrs. Turk?" inquired the Deputy. "I do."

"Have you ever been at Mrs. Turk's house?" "No."

"You know where the house is?" "Yes, in the old Schmidt place."

"You have never been at her house?" "No, sir."

TOOK VISITORS THERE.
Michael E. Silva, driver of an automobile hack, was called.

"On the 16th of May did you see these defendants?"

"I was asked to take a person there."

"Did you have any intoxicating liquor while there?"

"Yes."

"What was it?" "Wine."

"Who gave it to you?" "I got it in the house."

"Who gave it to you?" "Mrs. Turk and Miss Lyle were there."

"What kind of wine was it?" "It was champagne."

"Did you drink any of that wine?" "Certainly did."

"How much did you have?" "I don't know, I didn't measure it. I had more than one glass."

"Did you see any other liquor there?" "Yes, whiskey."

"Where did you see this whiskey?" "In a bottle."

"In Mrs. Turk's place?" "Yes, the champagne was given me by Mrs. Turk."

"Had you been at Mrs. Turk's place before?" "Yes, on Tuesday night of the same week. I had champagne at that time. It was given to me by one of the two ladies there."

"Who was there at that time?" "I am not at liberty to give the gentleman's name."

"Well, I want you to tell who it was?" "It was Mr. Jaeger."

"Do you know whether he paid for the wine?" "I don't know."

NOTICE OF A TRANSFER

Collector Chamberlain Informed of Change.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Collector Chamberlain received in yesterday's mail official notice of the transfer of his Chinese business to the Department of Commerce at Washington. The letter from Commissioner Yerkes says:

"The Act of Congress, entitled 'An Act to establish the Department of Commerce and Labor' approved Feb. 14, 1903, provides that the authority and jurisdiction now possessed and exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury, by virtue of any law in relation to the exclusion from and the residence within the United States, its territories, and the District of Columbia, of Chinese and persons of Chinese descent, are hereby transferred to and conferred upon the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and the authority, thereto, now vested by law or treaty in the Collectors of Customs and the Collectors of Internal Revenue, are hereby conferred upon and vested in such officers under the control of the Commissioner General of Immigration as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may designate therefor."

"In pursuance of the foregoing provisions of said Act, which takes effect July 1, 1903, you will on that date, or as early thereafter as possible, forward to the Commissioner General of Immigration all records, duplicates, letters, paper and data of every kind in the files of your respective offices, relative to Chinese or Chinese certificates of residence."

The letter provides also for methods of shipment and is signed by J. W. Yerkes, Commissioner, and approved by Secretary Shaw.

"This was on Saturday night you took Mr. Jaeger there?" "Yes."

"Did you take him there on Tuesday night?" "Yes."

"How did you happen to go there?" "Well, he got into my machine and told me to take him to Mrs. Turk's."

"Who invited you into the house?" "Both he and Mrs. Turk."

"Who invited you to drink?" "Mrs. Turk."

Walter MacFarlane was next called by the prosecution but there was no response.

WENT AS OLD FRIENDS.
Herman Krueger was called.

"When were you at Mrs. Turk's house?" "It was sometime in April, about the 11th or the next Saturday maybe, I don't just remember."

"Who was with you?" "Willie Roth and Walter MacFarlane."

"Did you go there in a hack?" "No, we walked."

"Did Mrs. Turk invite you there?" "No, but I have known Mrs. Turk for years, and I went up there to see the new place. We went there in the evening."

"You were not invited there?" "No, but I was invited up before. I never received a note to call. The others were my guests."

"Who was there when you arrived?" "Mr. and Mrs. Turk and the other lady."

"Your visit was made then when Turk was in town?"

"Yes, I think so."

"Did you have anything to drink?" "Yes, I had a glass of whiskey."

"Who furnished it?" "Mrs. Turk."

"Who paid for it?" "I don't know, she treated; the other boys had wine."

"How much?" "I don't know."

"Did Turk come into the room with you?" "No, I think he was in the other room."

The names of Walter MacFarlane, Henry Jaeger, David Kuphea and Geo. Gibbs were called, with no response. Captain Paul Smith was called to the stand.

ONLY ON THE PREMISES.
"Have you ever been in Mrs. Turk's house?" "No, sir."

"You haven't been there, on the premises of Mrs. Turk, in the last two weeks?" "Well, yes I was on the premises."

"When?" "I think it was last Saturday night about 12 o'clock. I was walking past the place."

"Well, how far did you go into the premises?" "Well, I just walked as far as the verandah."

"Did you go into the house?" "No."

"Well, what did you do when you got to the verandah?" "I stayed there a while."

"Was there any one on the verandah? Was Mrs. Turk there?" "I could not tell, it was dark, and there was no electric light there."

"Somebody was on the verandah, you say?" "Yes."

"Did she say anything to you?" "She asked me what I wanted, I asked her what she wanted, and she said, 'Mrs. Turk.'"

"It was Mrs. Turk then, that you talked to?" "I don't know, she said she was Mrs. Turk."

"What did she say, anything more?" "She asked me who I was, and I told her; that was all right. She said then, 'you cannot come in here.' She asked me what I wanted, and I told her nothing."

"Did you know what the place was?" "No, because I did not go in. When I told her I did not want anything she went in and closed the door. I just wanted to see what the place was, but my visit was not very successful."

"Did you spend any money there?" "No, I didn't have any to spend."

The names of D. H. Dickey and A. Fernandez were called and there was no response.

HE HELPED HIMSELF.
William Cunningham was called and testified as follows:

"Do you know the defendants?" "Yes."

"Have you been at Mrs. Turk's place?" "Yes."

"Did you see any liquor there?" "Yes."

"Did you see any other liquor there?" "Yes, whiskey."

"Where did you see this whiskey?" "In a bottle."

"In Mrs. Turk's place?" "Yes, the champagne was given me by Mrs. Turk."

"Had you been at Mrs. Turk's place before?" "Yes, on Tuesday night of the same week. I had champagne at that time. It was given to me by one of the two ladies there."

"Who was there at that time?" "I am not at liberty to give the gentleman's name."

"Well, I want you to tell who it was?" "It was Mr. Jaeger."

"Do you know whether he paid for the wine?" "I don't know."

MRS. TALULA HAYSOLDEN IS BURIED AT LAHAINA

The Last Rites Witnessed by Great Gathering of Old Friends--The Jap Horse Story.

MAUI, May 23.—The funeral of Mrs. Talula Hayselden, the wife of Mr. Fred. H. Hayselden and daughter of the late Hon. Walter Murray Gibson, took place at the Hayselden residence, Lahaina at 3 p. m., Wednesday.

Rev. A. B. Weymouth was in charge of the ceremonies at the house and at the grave in the grounds in the rear of "Hale Aloha."

The ceremonial exercises were largely attended by relatives, friends, and town's people.

At Well's Park, Wailuku, during the afternoon of the 17th, the Walluku overwhelmingly defeated the Lahaina at baseball by a score of 19 to 8. The game was closely contested until the end of the 5th inning, the record standing 5 to 4, in favor of Walluku, but in the 6th inning Espinosa, the Lahaina pitcher, was "batted" out of the box, the Walluku boys making 5 runs. Searle then tried his hand, but in spite of his efforts, the score increased 9 runs in the 7th, 8th, and 9th innings.

Friday, the 22nd, a Hawaiian named Wm. Puniai of Omapio, Kula, was tried by Judge Copp of Makawao and fined \$100, and costs of court for the larceny of a horse.

Some months ago a Makawao Japanese named Kitchie lost a horse and offered \$5 reward for its recovery. Several weeks since a friend of Kitchie, seeing an animal on the premises of Wm. Puniai of Kula, took possession, telling the people there, Puniai being absent at the time, that the Hawaiian should as soon as possible come to Haleakala ranch, the home of Kitchie, and explain matters.

Two days later Puniai put in an appearance with a paper in the Japanese language stating that a certain Horibe (of Puunene) had given him the horse to break in so that it could be ridden with a back cinch and had advanced him (Puniai) one dollar on account and on the 21st of April would pay him another dollar providing the horse on that date would tolerate a back cinch.

The Deputy Sheriff believed the Hawaiian's version of the affair and upon the 27th of April sent a policeman in company with Puniai to Puunene to deliver the horse and arrest the thief.

Approaching a cane field at Puunene, Puniai leaving the policeman at the road, entered the cane field and bargained with an unintelligent looking Jap, to buy the horse for a dollar. After riding the horse bare back up and down the road, the Oriental passed a silver dollar to the native and was immediately arrested by the policeman.

After spending five days in the Makawao jail without any cause, he was acquitted and released on May 1. Tuesday, the 19th, Puniai was

brought before Judge Copp for perjury, committed by his testimony given in the case against the Japanese. He was released from this charge temporarily, the District Magistrate deciding that he had no jurisdiction inasmuch as he himself was a witness in the matter.

STRAY NOTES.

Rumor has it that there is much betting upon the ball game tomorrow between the Stars and Walluku at Wells Park.

The central office at Pala of the Maui Telephone Co., will be closed all day Sunday, the 24th, until 5 p. m., on account of removal to new quarters in what was formerly known as Pala hall.

Altitude seems to be a most important element in the raising of cabbage. Though this vegetable seems to be easily raised in Kula and upper Makawao, an expert agriculturist at Haku estimates that six cabbages have recently cost him about \$40.

June 10th will be closing day at Maunaloa Seminary, Pala. The evening of June 9th a concert will be given in Baldwin hall and during the next day there will be a May Pole dance and a sale of white goods, lace, etc.

The children of several Pala families are sick with whooping cough. It is also prevalent in the Japanese camp on the plantation.

The new sickness that is afflicting young and old on central Maui consists of severe pains in the stomach accompanied by vomiting. This lasts for several days, and though the physicians have given the trouble no name as yet, it may be a modified form of dengue.

Baseball is exciting interest in Kilauea and Makawao; clubs have been formed at both places.

Wednesday evening last the steamer Nebraska sailed from Kahului with 36,000 bags of sugar.

Next Saturday quite a number of Portuguese residents of Maui will go to Honolulu to attend the "Feast of the Holy Ghost."

Mrs. Kitzger of San Francisco who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. F. F. Baldwin of Puunene, has been quite ill.

Friday an afternoon reception was given to Mrs. J. P. Chamberlain of San Jose, by Mrs. F. W. Hardy of Makawao, at which twenty-five were present.

Miss Irene Crook, the daughter of W. C. Crook of Makawao, will graduate from Notre Dame College, San Jose, June 3.

Percy M. Pond of Honolulu, has been hunting on Haleakala during the week. Weather—Very warm, heavy trades today.

GUARDSMEN TO CAMP WITH REGULARS JUNE 10TH

The annual camp of the National Guard of Hawaii will be held near Camp McKinley on the 10th of June. Arrangements for the camp with the artillery companies under the supervision of Major J. M. McClellan were completed yesterday. The National Guardsmen will be under the command of the regular army officers at this time.

The 10th of June has been chosen because more of the boys will be given a chance to participate. The camp will continue for five days, and half of that time the boys would be at liberty any way. June 11 will be observed as a holiday, as usual, and besides the five days will include a Saturday and a Sunday, so the guardsmen will have to get but a couple of days leave of absence from their employers.

The most of the time spent in camp will be devoted to instruction under regular army officers, and preparation for calling out the National Guard if ever required under the provisions of the Hull bill passed by the last Congress.

On May 30 there will also be inspection and review of the regiment by Major McClellan, acting under orders from the Department of California. This is preparatory to assuming a supervisory control of the local guardsmen. The inspection and review will be held in the morning at Camp McKinley.

There will be a meeting of the officers of the first regiment next Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock to discuss the War Department orders concerning the drill.

"Did you receive any spirituous liquors of any kind?" "Yes."

"Who furnished them to you, Mrs. Turk?" "No, I just went and helped myself."

"What did you have?" "Champagne."

NO ROOM FOR ACTORS.
True Boardman, of the Elleford Company, testified as follows:

"Have you ever been at Mrs. Turk's place?" "Yes, on Saturday night, May 16, at about 11:10 o'clock. I rode there in a hack with a friend named Manuel, who works in a saloon above the Orpheum."

"Did Mrs. Turk answer the bell?" "Yes, I asked her if we could come in, and she said 'No.' I said, 'We've come out to see you,' and she said we could not come in. I asked her if she liked our plays, and she said very much, but she wouldn't let us come in."

"Not even when you told her you were an actor?"

"Not even then."

LEGISLATORS ARE EXEMPT.
High Sheriff Brown then spoke of the effort he had made to get Jaeger, Kuphea and Fernandez to the court room, but he stated that they claimed to be exempt from an appearance on the ground of their being legislators.

Humphreys argued that Jaeger and the others were exempt from service, being members of the Legislature.

"Then Messrs. Jaeger, Kuphea and Fernandez, members of the Legislature, now in session, are remaining away on this account," said the High Sheriff. "It seems to me a miscarriage

of justice that witnesses in a case of this kind can avoid giving testimony simply by keeping themselves under the cloak of protection as members of the Legislature. This case was called at 9:30 and the subpoenas were returnable at that hour, and the Legislature was not in session until 10 a. m. I think they could have been here, and I think they should be adjudged in contempt of court."

"I claim that my clients are reputable and decent women in this community, and the case should be finished as soon as possible," said Attorney Humphreys.

"They are," replied the High Sheriff, "until the prosecution proves them otherwise. I think we should have a continuance, and properly subpoena the witnesses to appear in court when the Legislature is not in session. I see it is utterly impossible to get witnesses here on the ground that they claim exemption as members of the Legislature. I ask that the case stand over for one week until the Legislature is adjourned, and if not adjourned then I shall ask a further continuance until these witnesses can be properly subpoenaed."

"I maintain and aver that these witnesses will testify the same as those who have preceded them," said Humphreys.

"You have no right to presume any such a thing," remarked the High Sheriff.

"I don't think that in this case, where the defendants are not awaiting trial in prison, that their case will be

SUE FOR A LARGE SUM

Case of Koreans in the Federal Court.

One hundred and thirteen separate suits were instituted against E. Fax-on Bishop in the United States court yesterday by Frederick V. Berger for the sum of \$113,000 for the alleged illegal importation of that many Koreans.

The petitions which are the same in each case, excepting that there is a different designation of the alien imported, allege:—

(1) That, continuously from November 1st, 1902, or thereabout, up to May 1st, 1903, the defendant did knowingly encourage and solicit the migration and importation to the United States of America, to wit, to Honolulu, in the Territory of Hawaii from a foreign country, to-wit, the Empire of Korea, of one John Doe 1st, a foreigner and alien, being a Korean, whose true name is unknown to the plaintiff, wherefore such fictitious name is used, to perform labor and service in said Territory of Hawaii.

(2) That, in pursuance of, and after, such encouragement and solicitation, the defendant continuously between March 3rd, 1903, and May 1st, 1903, did knowingly assist the migration and importation of said alien into said United States of America from said Empire of Korea, and, on or about April 1st, 1903, prepay, or cause to be prepaid, the transportation of said alien between the countries aforesaid.

(3) That, in pursuance of, and after, such encouragement and solicitation, said alien did migrate and, on May 1st, 1903, did enter said Territory of Hawaii.

(4) That, after entering said Territory of Hawaii, as aforesaid, said alien did perform labor and services therein, whereby and virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, said defendant has forfeited to said plaintiff the sum of One Thousand Dollars, and by virtue of said action, statute an action has accrued to said plaintiff to recover of said defendant the sum of one thousand dollars for said plaintiff's own use and benefit."

Thayer and Hemenway and J. A. Mathewman are attorneys for plaintiff.

MRS. FRENCH TO MAKE TOUR

Mrs. Col. George French of the Salvation Army will arrive in the Alameda to make a tour of inspection of the Hawaiian Islands, and Major Harris, the Divisional Officer for the Islands, and Adjutant Coe, the Corps Commander, are sanguine of a successful campaign during her stay. Mrs. French will remain in Oahu Friday and Saturday, after which she will visit the other islands. Adjutant Coe has arranged the following program:

On Saturday night there will be a concert, music by the brass and string bands; there will be vocal selections as well. Mrs. French will launch the great Star Campaign which is engaging the attention of the Salvation Army all over the United States. The campaign is to continue until September 7. The plan of advance for the Honolulu Corps will be given on this occasion.

On Saturday morning, Mrs. French will speak in the Kawaiahae Church, Rev. Mr. Parker interpreting. This meeting will be followed by an address to the prisoners in the Oahu Penitentiary. The Army is doing a good work in this institution. Sunday night Mrs. Colonel French will lecture in the Army Hall on "Twenty Years' Warfare." Mrs. French comes on the Alameda and will be met by the Army brass. Mrs. French will be entertained at the home of Frank Cooke.

For over twenty years Mrs. French has fought successfully under the standard of the Salvation Army, not only in the United States, but also in England, Ireland and Holland.

With her husband, the Colonel she has been co-commander of the leading Provinces or Divisions of the Army in the United States. At present they have command of the largest province in area in the whole field state of the Salvation Army, touching Mexico on the south and British Columbia on the north, covering Utah on the east and Hawaii on the west.

Hawaiian Volcanic Rocks.

During the last field season Mr. Whitman Cross, of the United States Geological Survey, visited the Hawaiian Islands for the purpose of observing the results of volcanic activity at Kilauea. Critical comparisons were made between the modern volcanic rocks of these islands and the areas of old volcanic rocks occurring in the Rocky Mountain country. The larger islands of the group were all visited, advantage being taken of this opportunity to gather data for use in planning future work in Hawaii by the Geological Survey.—U. S. Geological Survey.

prejudiced by a continuance" remarked Judge Dickey.

"But as reputable women," interposed Humphreys, "I might say that the reputations of these women are being prejudiced."

"—and I grant the motion, and continue the case until May 29," continued Judge Dickey.

With this statement there was an exodus and the court-room in about three minutes contained only the judge, a few attorneys and some prisoners.

WILL NOT PAY CASH

The Territory Has Only Bonds for Claimant.

The balance on the fire claims, due after Treasury Agent MacLennan has dispensed his million dollars of gold coin, will be paid through the Territorial treasury in bonds unless the bond issue is purchased for cash before the time for payment arrives.

The last legislature made an appropriation of \$1,500,000 for the payment of the fire claims, but it was held long ago that the lawmaking body exceeded its power in appropriating money beyond the term of its life. So there would now be due only a half million dollars to pay the claims were it not for the fact that the Territory does not possess the requisite cash to carry the appropriation, which will of necessity lapse on July 1st of this year.

It would be perfectly proper for Auditor Fisher to issue warrants for fire claims and he would be within the law, but unfortunately there isn't any money in the treasury to pay the warrants if he should, which he doesn't intend to do.

The question came up on Saturday when Hon. Quon, manager of Sing Chon & Co., presented an unpaid fire claim balance for \$235.

The Auditor refused to issue a warrant for it. Originally the claim had amounted to \$1485, but the ten per cent paid by the Territory and the balance paid on Saturday by the bank left only the small amount remaining, and as a bond cannot be divided, payment was refused.

"We cannot issue warrants for fire claims," said Auditor Fisher yesterday, "because there is no money to pay them. If the bonds had been sold and the money was in the treasury it would be a different matter. Now the only way is for the claimants to get together sufficient to take at least one bond, and warrants will be issued with the understanding that they will be paid in bonds. It is only a matter of bookkeeping, so that the Territory will have a record. I was asked Saturday if I would give an I. O. U. for a small balance of a claim, until a sufficient number were presented to call for a bond. I replied that I would not. Let the claims be bunched in the hands of some one person, and then the bonds can be issued for them. If they total a little less than the amount of the bond, the difference can be made up in cash. But no warrants will be issued by me for fire claims that will be paid in cash. The money isn't in the treasury, so the warrants can't be given out in that manner."

The total number of bonds in the hands of Secretary Carter amounts to \$326,000, which is a few hundred dollars in excess of the balance which will still be owing by the Territory after MacLennan has disbursed a million dollars. If the banks buy up the unpaid balance it will facilitate matters greatly, as all the bonds are of thousand dollar denomination, and can be given out only for a like amount due to claimants. If the banks or any one person should get control of the entire unpaid balance, the difficulty over the disposition of the bonds would be reduced to a minimum.

ACTION DEFERRED IN THE SAKE CASE

Col. Fitch states that he has a cablegram from New York saying that the Solicitor of the Treasury and Messrs. Comstock & Crane, New York counsel for the Honolulu Importers of sake

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THERAPION** is a successful
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the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the
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other well-tried remedies have been powerless.
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of joints, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which
it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury,
sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth
and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the
whole system through the blood, and thoroughly
eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION No. 3 for exhaustion, sleep-
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dissipation, worry, overwork, etc. It possesses
surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to
those suffering from the enervating influences of
long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.
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PROSECUTION IS FINISHED

Murphy Must Now Go Upon His Defense.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The prosecution in the Murphy murder case closed yesterday afternoon and was immediately followed by a motion for a directed verdict of acquittal, which was promptly denied by Judge Robinson. The court stated that the prosecution was weak in spots, but that there were still facts which must be explained away, and of which the jury should be left to judge. He stated that there were three men in the vicinity where the crime was committed, for there was no doubt that murder had been done. These were the deceased, the defendant Murphy and Kalo, a native witness who claimed that he had been sent away by Murphy before the fatal shot was fired. One of these two was guilty.

The prosecution closed its case with the testimony of Dr. McDonald, who showed that the wounds upon Perry's head could have been caused only by a gun shot. Native witnesses also testified to having heard Murphy say that Perry's death was due to a kick of the mule. One witness said also that Murphy had stated that he had been shooting at a dog, when questioned. On cross-examination everyone of the native witnesses admitted that they were not on good terms with Murphy. In fact the defendant seemed to have made a liberal supply of enemies in the neighborhood of the McCandless ranch since he took hold.

After Judge Robinson denied the motion for a directed verdict the case was continued until Monday morning to allow defendant time to prepare his defense. This as indicated by the cross-examination of yesterday will be to the effect that Murphy did not do the shooting, but that if the man was killed it could have been no one else than Kalo, who was also near the scene of the crime. Kalo denied yesterday on cross-examination that he was the possessor of a gun, and the defense claims to have information that he owns an army rifle.

LOO JOE ON TRIAL.

Loe Joe was on trial before Judge De Bolt on a charge of extortion. He is charged with threatening to cause the arrest of Chinese fan tan players whom he claimed robbed him, unless given \$150. Of this amount witnesses testified yesterday \$130 had been paid him, though the prosecuting witness admitted that he hadn't done it. The prosecution was closed at noon, and adjournment was taken until Monday. Breckons and Thompson are defending.

PLEA OF ABATEMENT.

A plea of abatement has been filed in the case of Yim Quon who is charged with uttering a forged instrument. It is claimed that the grand jury was improperly drawn. Judge Robinson has assigned the case to Judge De Bolt, and has also certified to the correctness of the grand jury panel.

ROOT SAYS WORK WILL BE STARTED

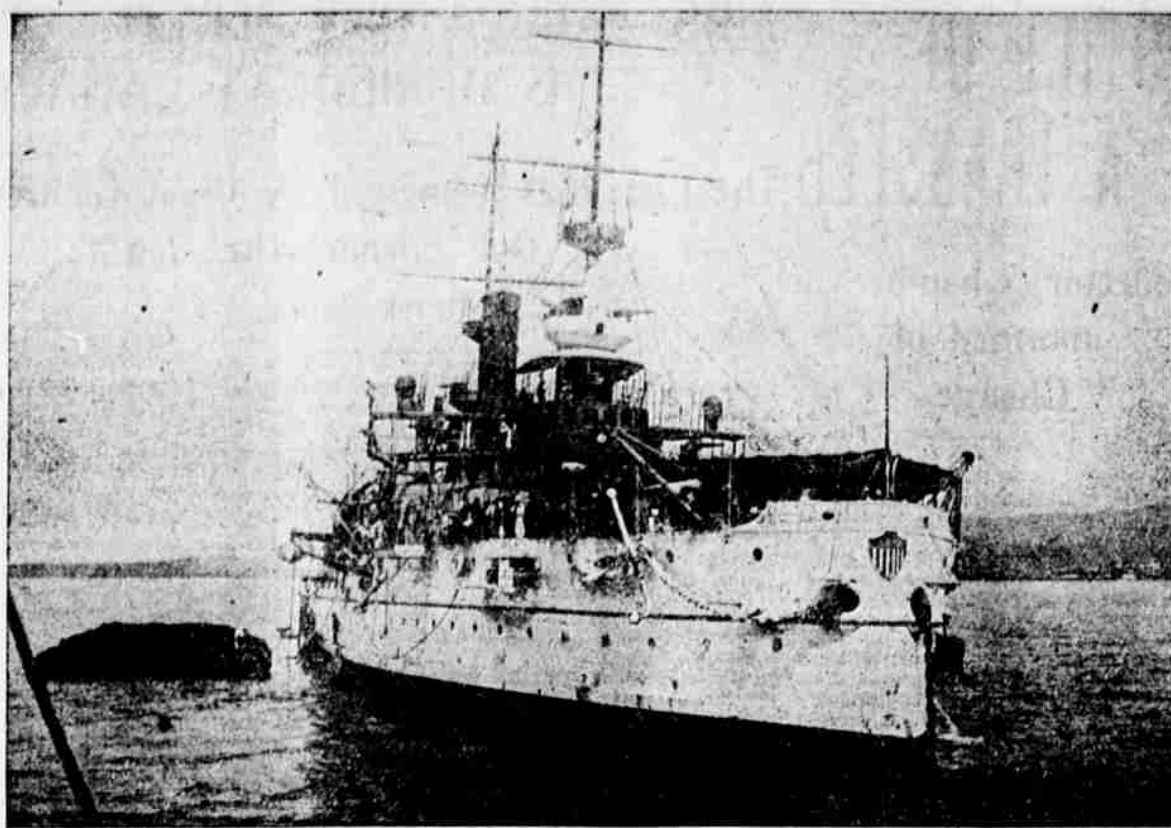
Secretary Carter received a reply yesterday to a letter sent to Secretary of War Root inquiring about the intentions of the War Department in regard to Hawaii. Among other things Secretary Root says:

"I quite sympathize with the views you express regarding the defence of the Hawaiian Islands, and the establishment of a military post there which will be a credit to the United States. I have been endeavoring to get Congress to appropriate the money to begin the necessary work of defense, which of course would carry with it the stationing of troops to man the defenses. They have hitherto refused to authorize the necessary appropriations. This, however, is only because of the necessity for large expenditure to carry out the plans already inaugurated for the defence of our continental ports, and to provide accommodations for our increased army here. I do not doubt that before very long Congress will see its way clear to make similar provision for Hawaii.

"The projects for defence have been prepared by the army engineers and approved by the Secretary of War, and nothing is necessary now but to secure the authority of Congress."

TIME AND MONEY.—Sickness causes a loss of both time and money. You lose the time and have the expense of medical attendance, entailing a double loss. This can be avoided by using some reliable remedy at the first stage of the sickness. The purchase of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy often proves a profitable investment, for, by its use at the first appearance of any unusual looseness of the bowels, a severe attack of diarrhoea or dysentery may be averted, that might otherwise compel a week's cessation from labor. Every household should have a bottle at hand. It never fails and is pleasant to take. Get it today. It may save a life. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Sunday Advertiser
25c per month.



U. S. BATTLESHIP WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN AT DOCK Battleship Enters the Harbor in Morning.

(From Monday's daily.)

When the big United States battleship Wisconsin of 11,500 tons and 25 feet draught came into Honolulu harbor yesterday morning and docked at Naval Dock No. 2 without the slightest difficulty, two facts were demonstrated, that Honolulu possesses a harbor that can shelter the biggest warships of any navy, but even then that the harbor needs deepening. The battleship, with Pilot Sanders, Captain Rodman, the Captain and executive officer of the flagship on the bridge, was brought into the harbor smoothly. She steered well, and when she came against the timbers of the dock there was no perceptible shock. Captain Rodman, commandant of the Naval Station, looked pleased and Captain Seebree was likewise in a happy frame of mind, for the Wisconsin was the first American battleship to make the trip.

At noon the battleship paid her compliments to the little gunboat Yorktown as she stemmed out for San Francisco, and the vessel was then thrown open for the inspection of the Honolulu public. Although there had been no publication to the effect that the Wisconsin was to be on exhibition, the vessel swarmed at times with humanity. The officers of the ship gave every possible courtesy to visitors, and the sailors were at all times willing to explain the mysteries of the great guns. The tampions had been removed from the 13-inch guns in the turrets, the breeches thrown open, and everybody took a peep through the long-rifled tubes, through which a child could easily find room to crawl. The main battery in the gun deck, came in for a share of the interest. The torpedo tubes were down below, and the innocent looking torpedoes enclosed in screens of steel netting, were objects of the keenest scrutiny.

But above all, the visitors were surprised at the spick and span appearance of everything visible. There was seemingly not a speck of dirt anywhere. The paint-work glistened, the parts of the guns not coated with paint, shone under applications of grease and rags, the galleys, even with the cooks busily preparing for the evening meal, showed that cleanliness prevailed there; lower, sailor's kit bags and chests were all arranged with regularity, the small arms in the armory were in the best of order, and the sailors themselves were examples of neatness. Every deck is covered with terra cotta linoleum and this was as clean as could be expected with hundreds of visitors constantly passing over it. In fact, it was evident that from Captain Seebree down to the least of the officers, every effort was made to establish a record for neatness. Many of the sailors were busy making clothes, and the tailors aboard ship were extremely busy at their little machines which they run by hand, and almost every chest and table was utilized by the jackies writing letters home. The jackies must be prolific letter writers for there is maintained a system of United States Mail boxes in various parts of the vessel.

The warship will be open today for inspection, and then the taking in of 1,000 tons of coal will begin. This will continue until about Wednesday when the ship will be cleaned again, and everything put in readiness to proceed to Yokohama either Thursday or Friday.

There is a first class baseball team aboard, captained by Midshipman Metcalf, who plays first base. The remainder of the nine is composed of enlisted men, and it is said this aggregation played all 'round the Sealt teams. The nine is anxious for a try with a local nine and Fred Kiley of the Mails has already secured the promise of a game either Tuesday or Wednesday. The Wisconsin nine line-up is as follows:

Ridge, pitcher; Shine, catcher; Metcalf, 1st base; Wheeler, 2nd base; Robbins, 3rd base; Friel, short-stop; Kract, left field; Riley, center field; Felton, Nolan, right field.

SISAL PAPER IS MADE FROM PULP Mill Refuse Put To a New Use.

The making of paper from the waste from the production of sisal fiber may shortly become a new industry in Hawaii should the experiments made here prove successful on the mainland. A paper of the finish of that used for blotters was exhibited on Saturday at the special meeting of the stockholders of the Hawaii Fibre Co., operating the sisal plantation near Ewa, which was made in this city, Prof. Edmund Shorey, chemist of the Board of Health, attesting officially to the success of the test. The paper was made from waste which fell from the decorator of the sisal mill. The samples shown were similar in appearance to tapa, and when written upon with ink the fluid did not spread, but traced easily.

The experiments made here with the waste in the manufacture of paper have convinced the stockholders that the material can be profitably utilized in the manufacture of various grades of paper. The experiment was undertaken with crude appliances, but the stockholders feel that even if made only into blotting paper, it would be a marked success. Mr. Weedon of the sisal company is now awaiting the result of experiments in the States, and is confident that there will be a call for Hawaiian made paper, if suitable machinery can be brought here for its manufacture.

At the Saturday meeting it was shown to the stockholders that complicated machinery was not necessary to transform the sisal waste into merchantable paper, and it would be the means of increasing the percentage of gain from all that the sisal leaves could give. Statistics were displayed indicating that it would be only a matter of a few years until in Southern California, where much is being made of the manufacture of paper from the Yucca plant, the deserts will be stripped of the plants, for no effort is being made to replenish them.

It was shown also that to a ton of sisal fiber, there was required twenty tons in bulk of leaves. The Oahu company gets five per cent fiber from its milling, and there is forty-five per cent waste. Utilizing this great percentage of waste in the manufacture of paper, there would be a material reduction of the percentage of loss, from a small expenditure in the beginning, for the paper-making machinery.

The stockholders endorsed the proposal of the directors to increase the capital stock of the company from \$37,500 to \$75,000. The treasurer's report showed there was cash on hand, but instead of distributing cash as a dividend, it was voted to declare a stock dividend, paying thirty-three and one-third per cent to the original stockholders, and leaving \$25,000 worth of stock to be sold, the stockholders having first call on the stock.

The object of the increase of the capital stock is to enlarge the area of the plantation and put in additional machinery which will be necessary before the year closes, even though the area of cultivation is not increased. The last advices from the Coast showed that sisal was selling at nine cents a pound, or \$180 a ton.

The company proposes to take up 2,000 acres of new land above the sugar lines of the plantations about Sisal. In about a month's time the mill will have been overhauled and enlarged and will then be ready to work on a crop of 300 to 400 acres awaiting cutting. The new machinery proposed will have clutches and shoes which will take care of the smaller leaves. At present only the larger leaves are handled and the smaller ones go to waste. New sets of machinery will call for a sorting of the leaves into various sizes, and in this way little waste will be caused.

The battleship band is also one to be proud of and hopes are expressed that the organization will be permitted play up-town at least one evening during the stay of the vessel.

FIGHT IS STILL ON House May Hold the Expense Bill.

With the emergency bill a law, and the unpaid bills measure practically through on second reading in the House, there seems some likelihood of an early end to legislative labor. This is the twenty-second day of the extra session.

There is but one cloud in the otherwise clear sky—the House expense bill. The House has agreed to the Senate action in reducing the amount from \$20,000 to \$13,000 and the bill was ready for signature of the Governor on Saturday but for the certification of President Crabbe of the Senate. The House clerk spent the morning in a vain search for the President of the Senate, and though emissaries from the hungry ones of the lower house hunted him and low, they failed to get upon Crabbe's track, and without his signature the bill could not be sent to Governor Dole.

And so the members of the House were compelled to wait three entire days. All the vouchers for the salaries of the legislators had been made out the day previous, and the warrants were ready as well for the impatient clerks, interpreters and other help. So though they all waited about the Treasurer's office until long past noon, for the key which was to unlock the golden stream, it was all in vain. And there was much disappointment and waiting and gnashing of teeth thereat.

The members of the House are reported as being still dissatisfied with the action of the Senate. They declare now that they will not pass the Senate expense bill for \$5,000 until that body passes the \$7,000 bill, which is to pay for past expenses of the House. And what is more they want a promise from the Senators that no influence will be brought to bear to secure a veto of this latter bill.

So all in all it does not look as if there will be much smooth sailing after all, for the Senators do not relish any more than the members of the House postponement of action upon their bill. Although most of the Senators do not stand in need of the money, they have little expenses which must be met. And though the Senate held the House bill for two weeks, the House has held the Senate bill for a considerably greater length of time.

Some members of the House fear another complication in view of the intemperate language of Speaker Beckley last week. He then declared that if the Governor did not sign the House bills aggregating \$20,000 he would advise the members to go home and he and the clerk would stay and adjourn from day to day. It seems to be the opinion of some members that this sort of talk may block everything. The Governor, it is thought, may well pause before he signs the House bill, with a prospect that the money would be spent without securing a complete session of the Legislature. It is the belief of some members that none of the bills should be signed until all are in his hands.

Probably however these little differences may be settled by the legislators and all their time given to the interest of the public at large. The House is still at work upon the unpaid bills and unless the Hackfeld item calls for another outburst of impassioned oratory, the bill may pass second reading today.

In the Senate there is nothing up for consideration except the six months' current expense bill, and this will be read for a third time today. Then unless the House acts quickly and finishes either the eighteen months bill or the loan bill the Senate will be without work, and may start for itself upon one of these bills. It was the original agreement that the House take the current and loan appropriation bills, and the Senate the salary, unpaid bills and emergency bills. The upper house has fulfilled its part of the contract and will now probably have to begin upon the loan bill to facilitate matters.

The question of the use of two languages in the Legislature may come up in the fight over the County act.



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soothes irritable throats, heals inflamed bronchial tubes, and quiets congestion in the lungs. This is why it so quickly controls these old coughs and prevents pneumonia and consumption.

"I was troubled with a very hard cough which I could not get rid of. When I read of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral I sent to Johannesburg and procured a bottle. It completely cured me, and I have many comrades here who have had hard coughs cured in the same way."

—Wm. Seastons, Company C, Second Royal Berks Reg., Nel's Spruit, Transvaal, S. Africa.

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them! Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Two sizes. Large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

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TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.

27 Kilby St., Boston,

OR C. BREWER & CO.,

LIMITED, HONOLULU.

Two Hawaiian women who have been hanging about the railway wharves at night for some time past, were taken to the police station on Saturday night.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.
General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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A few dollars' worth of

NITRATE OF SODA

(The Standard Ammoniate)

fed to each acre of growing cane will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletin giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on Post Card.

WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director.
12-16 John St., New York, U. S. A.

BANKRUPT CASES IN CIRCUIT COURT

W. H. Baird yesterday applied to Judge De Bolt for discharge as assignee of Mrs. Kate Trelogan who was declared a bankrupt on Jan. 10, 1898, or before the Federal laws were in effect. He says he has approved claims against the estate amounting to \$226.94 and asks that after court costs are paid the balance be distributed among the creditors.

Baird makes the same motion in regard to the estate of Henry Cannon against which there are claims of \$8,647.

George Baker, a Hawaiian, lost his hat while riding on a King street car yesterday and jumped off after it without waiting for the car to stop. He sustained a compound fracture of the leg. He was taken to the Queen Hospital.

IT IS DIFFERENT NOW.

Once upon a time students of medicine held the notion that there were as many different diseases as the body has organs and parts; every one of these ailments requiring a different treatment. So stupid a mistake could lead only to miserable failures. For the fact is, the body is a single machine; and what concerns one part of it concerns, more or less closely, all the rest. Thus we see how it happens that one remedy, or mode of treatment, may relieve and cure a variety of complaints,—or what may appear like a variety, but are really various forms or outcroppings of the same cause. Take, for example, Anemia, Scrofula, Poverty of Blood, General Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Diseases, etc.—a formidable array indeed they look to be; yet WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION quickly abates the worst of such cases, and absolutely cures many which have been abandoned as hopeless. The reasons are: its power over the digestive and assimilating process, its action in expelling impurities from the blood, and its consequent ability to vitalize and rebuild the whole structure. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It was not dreamed out, or discovered by accident; it was studied out, on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is precisely what it is said to be, and has won the confidence of the public on that basis. Dr. Thos. Hunt Stucky says: "The continued use of it in my practice, convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market." Every dose effective. "You cannot be disappointed in it," said by all chemists the world over.

AFTER TWENTY YEARS

The Story of Mrs. Maxwell of Waitfield.

"For over twenty years I was afflicted with rheumatism and, in addition to that, a trouble which only woman can have," says Mrs. Thomas Maxwell, of Waitfield, Vt. "I was hardly able to do my work about the house and could walk but a few steps out of doors. My fingers were growing out of shape from the rheumatism, my heart palpitated awfully, my stomach was so affected that I could eat hardly anything and it pained me horribly. The female trouble made me almost crazy. Oftentimes it was so bad that I had to go to bed and very often was obliged to neglect my housework entirely. Things continued in this way and nothing seemed to do me any good.

"A friend in Waterbury was cured of a trouble like mine by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and, upon her recommendation, I began to take them. Before the first box was used up I could see that the pills were helping me and after using them faithfully for a while longer, they entirely cured me. Now I can eat anything I want, can sweep and do my own work and walk a mile without trouble. There is no rheumatism whatever in my system and it is all due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Rheumatism is a disease of the blood and external remedies can do no more than give temporary relief. To cure the disease permanently it must be attacked at the root, that is, treated through the blood. The pills which cured Mrs. Maxwell act directly on the blood and nerves and in that are different from any other medicine. They cure locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, nervous headache, after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold at all druggists, or will be sent direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., postpaid, on receipt of price, fifty cents per box; six boxes for two dollars and a half. Do not be deceived when a clerk tells you that he has a blood and nerve pill "made from the same formula as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." He does not know what the formula is and he could not make the pills if he did.

EMERGENCY BILL PASSED THROUGH BOTH HOUSES

(Continued from page 2.)

viding a penalty of from \$50 to \$500 for giving of false vouchers was passed. Senator Achi moved an amendment to put in "lowest responsible bidder" for contracts which Kumale had stricken out in the House. McCandless opposed this as leaving too big a loophole for the government officials and the motion was lost.

Senator Brown proposed an amendment authorizing the Board of Public Institutions to draw upon appropriations for wharves and public buildings. McCandless opposed this as tying up the money so that the Superintendent of Public Works could not get it even if he won his case in court.

Achi wanted the appropriation to read superintendent or his successors.

The amendment was carried as proposed by Brown.

The bill then passed second reading. To be read a third time on Monday.

The Senate adjourned until Monday morning.

DILLINGHAM ON THE FARRELL INTERVIEW

(Continued from Page 2.)

Three phases of this glittering presentation were sufficient to give Mr. Hill's representative long pause in consideration of the Hawaiian proposition—three rifts in the taro-patch fiddle with which these poets of the sun-kissed isles sought to evoke their commerce-compelling melody, struck discord upon Mr. Farrell's ear attuned to the harmony of practical and feasible enterprises.

IN GRIP OF MONOPOLY.

In the first place, Mr. Hill is not in the sugar business except as a common carrier. Furthermore, even if he were inclined to include the promotion of the sugar interests of Hawaii among his merely transportation schemes he must wait until the contracts of the sugar planters with the sugar trust should expire. Then again it would be the poorest business policy imaginable to attempt competition with a combination that could operate a refinery solely with the object of underselling the competing concern in the territory of the latter, leaving four other refineries to supply all other territory at the original trust price of sugar.

Thus it was finally settled by Mr. Farrell that Honolulu shall not enjoy the benefits of the Great Northern's competing traffic. As the export trade of Hawaii aside from its sugar business does not exceed a million dollars per annum, any serious injury to the sugar business would spell ruin for these islands. It is, perhaps, an imperative strategic government policy to continue to dredge Pearl harbor and fortify the entrance to Honolulu roadstead; it is of great national import, no doubt that the flag of the republic should flaunt its shadow athwart the palace grounds of the Kamehamehas, fluttering in the spicy zephyrs of Oahu, and blazoning its crimson stripes against the green field of Kauai's palm groves; it is theoretically reasonable to believe that no foreign power could deprive us of our Hawaiian possession even if that power should covet the islands in hope of prospective or potential profit.

For these reasons, therefore, it is probably a wise policy that induces us to retain our hold on this lonely outpost in mid-ocean; but in the sense that the Hawaiian Islands may ultimately serve to strengthen our commercial enterprises this hope is vain. It is the opinion of well-informed residents of the islands that coffee, the only staple besides sugar that can be produced for world consumption, is entirely out of competition with Brazil and the Cen-

COMMERCIAL NEWS

EDWARD M. BOYD.

There is something interesting to a business community in a recapitulation of the commercial year, and the figures which have been prepared and discussed right freely during the past week, are full of lessons to those who have been prognosticating evil things for Hawaii, and refusing to believe that despite appearances the industries of the Islands have been on a fair basis, during 1902, and that Hawaii has lived within its income while buying so largely from the mainland.

The sugar investments are now \$65,000,000. This means that all the corporations interested in the production of the staple have that amount of money in the enterprises which dot the Islands and make up the wealth. Of course there were a number of plantations which paid no dividends last year. Everyone knows that, but it is worth while to note that the amount of dividends paid approximate \$1,600,000, or at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent on the total amount invested in sugar estates. But it will be argued that there were many of the plantations which did not even make expenses during the year, that there were others which rolled up additions to the amount of investment. Taking it that in round figures the amount of money paid out on bills for machinery and expenses for the plantations which have reached a productive stage was \$1,250,000, this would leave about 1-2 per cent profit for the entire Islands, which means that during what was a black year, when the price of sugar was the lowest ever known, when the returns were cut down by all kinds of expenses, by the increased cost of labor and other things too numerous to mention, the Islands lived within the income and now finds a better period opening with clean sheets, with habits of economy and a determination to meet any untoward conditions with scientific weapons and the very best of assistants. Even better is the showing of the patronage which the United States is getting from the Islands. Of the amount of earnings of the plantations it is safe to say that the large proportion went into the mainland shops and stores.

SUGAR OUTLOOK IS GOOD.

There is a stronger feeling that there will be better prices for sugar later in the year, as the months pass. The demand for refined is very small, in fact the usual spring and summer calls seems to have disappeared, which can be accounted for only on the supposition that retailers have accumulated large stocks, and so do not have to buy now, but will wait. The meltings in consequence are low and the stocks on hand have increased. Thus during the first week of May, according to Czarnikow's circular, there was an addition of 31,000 tons to the stocks. However, there must be an end to this. There cannot go on such conditions, and the trade realizes this and has figured that there must be a substantial shortage on September 1. The same authority estimates that the Cuban stocks are less than half a million, and that the available stocks on hand to the amount of about 100,000, while ordinarily 500,000 will be consumed by August 31st. Thus it will be seen that much depends on the attitude of the Cubans, whether or not they will forward sugars or hold with an anticipation that there will be favorable legislation, at a special session of Congress. Taking this in connection with the fact that there is a high price for beets, which cannot be expected to drop materially, it would seem that the late crops would be sold at higher prices than have been paid recently.

CROPS ARE HOLDING UP.

The output of the Island sugars is going to be as great as was estimated according to the figures which are given out by the agencies. There seems to be shortage only on Kauai, which is evidenced by the report that for the first time in many years Lihue plantation will not pay a dividend. This is put down by some to the fact that its return of 10 per cent last year was greater than it should have been, but the effect is the same. However, it can be said officially that the falling off in the crop will not be as great as has been reported by those who are gossiping about it. Mr. Alexander Isenberg gives me a statement that whereas there had been expected 13,000 tons the crop will reach 11,000. Gossips have been reporting more than double this shortage. The facts will indicate that there has been an unfounded rumor afloat.

Oahu will show increases on every plantation. Ewa has already taken off 25,500 tons, and Waiialua has a record of some 10,300 at the close of the week, and there will be larger production on both than has been figured. Oahu, which was estimated to have 15,000 tons, has taken off 16,000; Waimanalo and Kahuku are both increasing their output and Waianae will be better than was thought; the Honolulu return not yet being in but the agents think now that that the estate will make a good record in increase.

Maul is in the same condition as is Oahu. The Pioneer Mill, which calculated on 15,000 tons has taken off 16,300. The same ratio of increase is said to be carried out in the Alexander & Baldwin plantations, though no figures are given. Wailuku will have some 7,400 tons against 6,000 as forecast.

The Hamakua plantations will run ahead all along the line, according to the reports to the agencies. Thus Onomea will have some 13,000 tons, Honokaa, 9,000 as against 7,500 estimated; Pacific Sugar Mill, 6,000, an increase of 1,000; and Oolaka 4,000, a substantial advance; Honoumuli will be in the neighborhood of 6,200. Hawaiian Agricultural is not the same as of old, there being a big crop now off 6,000 tons, and twice that much to come, though in the adjustment of the fields some may be left until next year that was originally counted on. Olua is running along on a fair basis, and will reach 18,000 tons if nothing happens, perhaps adding a few hundreds.

On Kauai, Koloa will fall off only 200 tons from the 5,000 counted on and Kekaha will add 100 tons to the original 7,500 estimate. Kipahulu will be short 200 tons but Grove Farm will run even with its 3,000 tons estimate or may be a slight degree ahead. M'Bryde is said to be running ahead of its figures, being reported as one of the best on the island.

Now that the plantations have come to a basis for universal sugar house chemistry it is suggested by some of those interested in knowing, that it would be wise to have a bookkeepers' agreement so that there might be some uniformity as to charges against each crop. It is thought that if there be three general heads, such for instance as operating expenses, milling and marketing cost, it would be easy for the men who should know, to make comparisons, and for managers as well to see just what they need to curtail to keep in line with other estates.

Honokaa will shortly inaugurate a few minor mill improvements. The payment of the Ewa bonds drawn, has commenced, the Bank of Hawaii being asked recently and immediately agreeing to pay off one bond. There promises to be material exchanging of bonds for other investment securities, as many are held for trusts.

MARKET IS DULL INDEED.

The market has had a dull week. The only sales of shares were \$5 Ewa, at the ruling rate of \$21, and 30 M'Bryde at \$3.50. There was one Ewa bond sold at par, that being the price now that the paying off has commenced.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

The real estate dealers agree that there is a better inquiry now that there seems some probability that there will be streets opened and rapid transit lines extended. There should be good summer building, as the Fire Claims money is beginning to come out, and the requests for small places are coming from many native and Portuguese families, which are going to put up small houses.

The bids for the Odd Fellows building have been put in and the Lodge will discuss the matter this week. There was a limit put on the cost by the Lodge and the trustees must come back to it now that there has been an excess of price. The figures named do not cover all the cost, as one order for iron has been sent on to the East and the iron has been shipped and other orders are now in such shape that the iron will come on as soon as the telegraphic order goes on. It is expected that the building will be ordered erected at once, however. Its cost will come close to \$75,000.

Plans are being made for a three story ward building for the Queen's Hospital structure, which is to form the ewa wing of the building. No figures are given out as to the prospective cost of the building.

BIG RANCH TRANSFERRED.

One of the features of the transactions of the past month has been the settlement of the Hind-Low ranch troubles by the selling of his interest in that estate by Eben Low. The purchaser was his partner, Robert Hind, and the price as stated was \$85,000 in cash, or what is just as good. It was a fine solution of the differences of the partners, in the opinion of friends of Mr. Low, for that sum practically represents the profits that have accrued to him in the nine years that he has been in charge of the ranch. There is still sixteen years of the leasehold of the 80,000 acres of the ranch, and the stock is of the very best quality.

Low wishes to continue in the ranch business and has made a trip to Kahuku, but could not come to terms with Col. Norris. It is rumored that negotiations will be resumed, and that the young man may secure the property. Mr. Low is regarded as one of the most progressive of the stock raisers of the Territory, and there is a sincere hope that he will find a good estate.

Straws show which way the wind blows, and along this coast the sturdy oaks bend landward, showing that ocean breezes prevail. So also the following may be taken as an earnest of the views of shipowners regarding freights. Recently Welch & Co. concluded charters with the owners, to load new season's sugar from the islands to the Atlantic coast—New York or Delaware breakwater. The vessels thus far secured are the John Ena, 4,800 long tons, carrying capacity; Poong Suey, 1,800 tons; Nuuanu, 1,700 tons; Hawaiian Isles, 3,700 tons; Tullie E. Starbuck, 3,200 tons, and Fort George, 3,500 tons; all the foregoing figures expressing carrying capacity. Negotiations, expected to terminate favorably, are pending for a number of other sailing vessels, some of steel or iron, others of wood.

CHARTERS FOR ISLAND SUGAR

A late issue of the San Francisco Daily Commercial News says:

BEAUTIFUL SKIN
Soft White Hands
Luxuriant Hair
Produced by
CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of Aust. Depot, R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS "as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1/4d, 2s 9d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell St., London.

THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST TESTS**Primo Lager**

In every test made of the various beers sold in the Honolulu market, Primo Lager was the only one found pure and free from preservative acids.

If you care for your health don't drink beer that is fortified with injurious acids to preserve it.

Drink Primo Lager. Its purity is guaranteed and all dealers sell it.

Paramita Reaches San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—The American ship Paramita, which left Honolulu, April 22, under jury rig, arrived here today.

The American ship Paramita arrived at Honolulu, February 21, from Newcastle, after having gone through a hurricane in the South Seas which ripped her masts to pieces, and crippled her for the rest of the voyage. She came into port with a few sails suspended from the lower yards, and after remaining in the Stream three months was given a jury rig at the Hackfeld wharf.

BUTTE, Mont., May 22.—Storms continue in several states. Cold and floods have caused heavy cattle losses. A number of lives have been lost.

TOPEKA, Kansas, May 22.—Cyclones and rain throughout the state have done immense damage. Several people have been killed and a vast territory laid waste.

HONGKONG, May 22.—Reformer Yeung's murderer has confessed. The government is rewarding all murderers of reformers, creating them mandarins.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The State, Agricultural and Treasury Departments are cooperating in an anti-adulteration war directed against Europe.

HAVANA, May 22.—The treaty incorporating all provisions of the Platt amendment has been signed, no provisions being abrogated.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—The quartermaster of the Coptic and several passengers have been arrested for smuggling.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Treaty negotiations with China have been resumed for the opening of one port in Manchuria.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 22.—A fifty-cent non-fluctuating dollar is assured by recent legislation.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—It is probable that the Asiatic squadron will be strengthened.

VIENNA, May 23.—The Emperor Francis Joseph consents to let the Crown Princess Louise of Saxony reside in an Austrian convent. Princess Louise has parted from all her children, including the one recently born. She will now go into a life of complete retirement from the world.



ARRIVED.

Friday, May 22.
S. S. Sonoma, Herriman, from San Francisco, at 8 a. m.
S. S. Nippon Maru, Greene, from San Francisco, at 8 a. m.
Am. bark R. P. Hithet, McPhail, 12 days from San Francisco, at 7:30 a. m.
Am. bark City of Hankow, Thompson, 52 days from Newcastle, at 8 a. m.
Am. schr. Ariel, Anderson, 47 days from Newcastle, at 9 a. m.
Smr. Iwalele, Simerson, from Puna-lau and Honolulu, at 5:45 p. m. with 5125 bags sugar.
Smr. Waialeale, Mosher, from Kula-hoele, Waipio and Honolulu at 4:10 a. m. with 3552 bags sugar, 1 package.
Am. ship Hecla, Nelson, 55 days from Newcastle at 10:30 a. m.
Am. bark Annie Johnson, Nelson, 8 days 16 hours from San Francisco at 1 p. m.

Saturday, May 23.

Am. sp. A. J. Fuller, Haskell, 60 days from Newcastle, at 10 a. m.
U. S. Battleship Wisconsin, Seabee, from Bremerton, at noon; anchored off channel, will come to naval dock at 8:30 a. m. today.
Smr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, at 11:20 a. m. with 2509 bags sugar, 25 cords wood, 2 horses, 9 bbls. hides, 71 hogs, 149 pigs, sundries.
Smr. Lehua, Naopala, from Lanai, Maui and Molokai ports, at 4:30 a. m.
Smr. Nonoa, Pederson, from Hamakua ports, at 9:40 a. m.

Sunday, May 24.

T. K. K. S. America Maru, Goling, from Yokohama, at 2:30 p. m.
Smr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai, at 5:05 a. m. with 4950 bags A sugar, 18 bbls. hides, 6 mules, 60 pigs, sundries.
Smr. Ke Au Hou, from Anahola, 4:50 a. m. with 3650 bags sugar, 6 pigs, sundries.
Smr. Waialeale, from Koloa, with 4 pigs, sundries.
Br. sp. Tomasina, MacLellan, Newcastle, 44 days out.
Am. sch. Robt. Hind, Erickson, Newcastle, 52 days.
Am. sp. Arthur Sewall, Gaffry, Shanghai, in ballast.
Am. steamship Argyle, San Francisco, with oil cargo, 4 p. m.
Br. sp. Thomasina, MacLellan, from Newcastle, 64 days out.
Smr. Claudine, Parker, from Kahulu, with 1400 bags sugar, 51 sacks taro, 166 bags palm, 1 horse, 83 hogs, 56 cattle, 88 pigs, sundries.

DEPARTED.

Friday, May 23.
Smr. J. A. Cummins, D. Bennett, for Koolau ports, at 6:30 a. m.
S. S. Sonoma, Herriman, for Pago Pago, Auckland and Sydney at 5:15 p. m.
Smr. Waialeale, Mosher, for Koloa, takes no freight at 5 p. m.
Am. sch. Golden Shore, Rasmussen, for Hilo, from anchorage off port at 3 p. m.

Saturday, May 23.

S. S. Nippon Maru, Greene, for the Orient, at 5 p. m.
S. S. Nebraska, Greene, for San Francisco, at noon.
Am. bark Nuanu, Joselyn, for Delaware Breakwater, at 10:50 a. m.

Sunday, May 24.

U. S. Gunboat Yorktown, Stuart, for San Francisco at 12 o'clock noon.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
Per smr. Kinau, May 23, from Hilo and way ports—R. D. Mead, L. H. Bricker, J. H. Morrison, Miss F. Furbel, A. D. Larnach, Mrs. A. D. Larnach, Father Oliver, J. J. Sullivan, T. O'Neil, Mrs. C. N. Prouty, C. N. Prouty, Jr., Mrs. F. Pratt, Mrs. Lucy Hall and 2 children, J. Johnson, J. S. Murray, J. H. McKenzie, Carl Widemann, wife and son, Captain J. Ross, Miss L. Burns, Miss W. Burns, F. E. Richardson, E. Auger.

From Maui and Molokai ports, per smr. Lehua, May 23—High Sheriff A. M. Brown, A. W. Carter, Mrs. Chris. Wagner and sister, F. K. Brown, Geo. Dunn and 5 deck.

Per S. S. Mikahala, from Kauai ports, May 24—C. C. Henion, H. Walters, S. Lesser, Chong Wal, H. T. Hayselden, G. A. Fairchild, Mr. Rogers, J. Michaels, J. Warrelman, J. M. Coulson, T. Odo, C. H. Aht, J. J. Marlin de Ronton and wife, C. Sheba, O. M. Atwood, Wong Ha San, T. Sayawa, P. Ido, Mrs. Winkler and 70 deck.

Per S. S. Ke Au Hou, from Anahola, May 24—Mrs. Carvalho and 2 deck.
Per smr. Claudine, from Kahulu, May 24—H. A. Baldwin, L. von Tempky, Mrs. J. Kirkland, Mrs. N. E. Lemmon, W. H. Cornwell and wife, P. M. Pond, F. S. Munsell, J. W. Kaula, D. H. Lewis, L. N. Bennett and wife, Rev. T. Komuro, G. Horio and wife, Chang Chow, W. Berlowitz, M. Lorenz, W. Protenbauer, W. H. Hayselden, F. H. Hayselden, F. Mahu, Jno. Richardson and wife.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per smr. Kauai, May 21, for Kauai ports—M. Ehlers, Charles Daniels, S. N. Hundley, Father Adalbert, Mrs. Balla, Nam Yin, Henry Love King, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Kai Yin, G. H. Everts, W. G. Taylor, E. E. Conant and 26 deck.

Per S. S. Sonoma for the Colonies, May 22—J. Brian, S. E. Willard and wife, H. Wellencotter.

Korea at Manila.

MANILA, April 30.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's new gigantic liner Korea dropped anchor in the bay this morning after a pleasant voyage from San Francisco via Honolulu and Japanese ports.

This is not the maiden trans-Pacific voyage of the Korea but in taking in Manila as a port of call she visits here the first time.

A SAD HOME JOURNEY ON MARU

When the America Maru sailed yesterday morning for San Francisco she carried two more passengers than had been booked. The passengers were Mr. and Mrs. John T. Baker of San Francisco, Mr. Baker being the manager of the Union Oil Company. When they arrived here on the Sonoma last Friday they were met by a cablegram stating that one of their four children was dead. On Sunday evening a cablegram was received from the Associated Press stating that two children of Mr. and Mrs. Baker were dead of ptomaine poisoning. The Advertiser immediately communicated with the Moana Hotel where the Bakers were staying and Manager James broke the news to Mr. Baker. The latter was almost prostrated with grief, but despite his anxiety he kept the news from Mrs. Baker, who was already deeply grieving on account of the death of the first child. Mr. Baker had not received a private cablegram announcing the deaths, and Mr. Gaines was sought at midnight and every cablegram that had arrived during the day was checked to see whether one had come for Mr. Baker, but he found none.

Owing to the shock which the friends of the Bakers felt would be given to Mrs. Baker the message was omitted from the news notes in yesterday's Advertiser, it being Mr. Baker's intention to return to San Francisco in the America Maru.

Mr. Baker endeavored yesterday morning to ascertain from San Francisco by cable which of his children had died, and what was the cause, but he could get no answer. Mr. Gaines then cabled to Mr. Harrington who is in charge of the San Francisco cable office, and learned from him that the Chronicle of yesterday had printed a story of the death of the two Baker children from ptomaine poisoning. Mr. Baker left his children in charge of their grandparents in Oakland.

This was Mrs. Baker's second visit to Honolulu, and her present trip was in search of health, and there was general sympathy expressed for the couple.

NAVIGATION LAW FOR AUSTRALIA

From what has been said in connection with the status of the steamship business in the South Seas, by recent travelers, there promises to be trouble ahead for the Oceanic Company. The last Vancouver steamer to pass through the city had among its passengers a prominent business man of Sydney, who in conversation at the hotel gave out facts which seem to indicate that the Union Steamship Company will now try and play even for what it deems the action of the Oceanic Company in having the navigation laws of the United States extended here. According to a citizen who took part in the conversation, there is now being considered by the parliament of Australia a navigation law, similar to that of the United States. This, if passed would mean that the Oceanic steamers would not be permitted to carry passengers from Auckland to Sydney, and would cut down a portion at least of the revenues of the mail line.

WATERWATCH NOW IN COMMISSION

The launch Waterwatch, Captain Herbert Young, was commissioned yesterday as a Customs launch and revenue patrol boat, and her first duty was to take the boarding officers to the American ship Arthur Sewall, which arrived from Shanghai the day before and anchored off the harbor. The launch carried the Customs flag at her bow.

COURT-MARTIAL AT NAVAL STATION

A general court-martial was held at the Naval Station yesterday afternoon to try a sailor named Gunn, who has been held at the station for some time awaiting trial. The proceedings were secret.

A court of enquiry also sat to determine as to whether certain ventilators were in need of condemnation.

SUGAR REPORT.

Purser Friel of the Mikahala reports the following sugar on Kauai awaiting shipment: S. M. 1600 bags, A. K. 5250, G. R. 350, McR. 31,133 K. S. Co. 3863, total 42,196 bags.
Purser McNamara of the Ke Au Hou reports the following sugar at Anahola awaiting shipment: K. S. M. 1600, M. A. K. 5200, G. R. 350, McR. 31,133, K. S. Co. 3863, M. S. Co. 60,000.

HILO SHIPPING.

Arriving, May 21—Am. bk. Santiago, Younggren, 11 days from San Francisco.

Am. bark Martha Davis, McAlman, 12 days from San Francisco.
Departing, May 20—S. S. Enterprise, Miller, for San Francisco.
May 22—Am. schr. Aloha, Fry, for Kaunapali.

Purser Friel of the Mikahala reports the bark Hawaii at Eleele, which was unable to get any communication with the landing owing to rough weather.

BRUISES, WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS need an antiseptic dressing. Chamberlain's Pain Balm answers this purpose to perfection. It is a liniment of wonderful healing power. One application gives relief. Try it. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

The S. C. Allen has undergone a second fumigation.

GRAND JURY TOO SMALL

Justice Is Defeated by a Few Votes.

The grand jury made a final report to Judge Robinson yesterday morning and was discharged after receiving the thanks of the court.

The jury report is as follows:—To the Honorable W. J. Robinson, Judge Presiding.

Your Grand Jury for the May term, sworn in and charged by you on the 4th day of the current month, retired at once for the consideration of such matters as might be brought before it. Organization was perfected by the election of Mr. C. H. Rose as secretary.

There being no information laid before this Grand Jury calling for the investigation of any public institution, department, bureau or official, the body proceeded to consider such criminal cases as were presented by the prosecuting officer.

With a Grand Jury of but fourteen members it requires an almost unanimous vote to secure a true bill, but despite this fact your Grand Jury has presented to you 17 true bills and has considered 12 additional cases in which no bills were found.

Your Grand Jury has found it necessary to, and has adjourned from time to time as the interests of justice seemed to demand.

It is a settled conviction in the minds of this Grand Jury that, with the number of cases considered, a greater number of true bills would have been found had there been a greater number of Grand Jurors on the panel, and it therefore follows that in some instances the needs of justice may have been and undoubtedly were defeated by so few votes being required to secure a dismissal.

Your Grand Jury feels that too much stress cannot be laid upon this point and would therefore recommend that hereafter no grand jury be empaneled consisting of less than eighteen members.

The Grand Jury extends thanks to Your Honor for courtesies received and expresses its appreciation of the efforts of Attorney General Andrews and Deputy Attorney General Peters for their evident desire to expedite business and for the skilful manner in which the cases were presented, as is evidenced by the number of true bills returned.

Its thanks are also due to Mr. C. H. Rose, who so kindly filled the office of secretary and kept a careful and accurate record of the proceedings.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
A. W. PEARSON,
Foreman.

Honolulu, Hawaii, May 25, 1903.

CABLE HOUSE AT MANILA

MANILA, April 30.—The cable house at Malate, built for the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, has been completed and is ready for the reception of the end of the cable which is to be landed at Malate beach, and the installation of instruments. It is expected that an expert representing the cable company will reach here some time next month for the purpose of finally preparing the cable house for the work that it is to do. The final arrangements for the use of the land upon which the cable house stands, between the Government of the United States and the cable company, have been completed. The land belongs to the Government and is part of the Fort San Antonio Reservation and the company is given permission to use the land on a revocable license issued by the War Department.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

List of Deeds filed for record May 15, 1903.

First Party, Second Party, Class.
J. J. de Nobrega & wf—Francisco Figueira.....D
Perry Pearce—Malia Akana.....D
S. H. Huihlee & wf—Manuel Quiñi.....D
Kekua Kuhia—Mary Kapulana.....D
Kawaloa—Mrs. Malle Iostu.....D
C. Meinecke—Samuel E. Rogers et al.....D
Wm. C. Ahti & wf—Jas. Mahoney.....D
M. S. Nevitte et al—A. S. Cleghorn.....D
W. Kapana et al—Lokalia Kahou.....D

Recorded May 11.

W. O. Aiken & wf to J. M. Tavares; D: 10 64-100 A land, Kokomo, Makawao road, Makawao, Maui; \$1200. B 248, p. 356. Dated April 22, 1903.

J. J. Abren & wf to J. V. Fernandez; D: 45-100 A land, Kokomo, Makawao, Maui; 3-4 A land, Kokomo, Makawao, Maui; bldgs, mdse, livestock, &c, Kokomo, Makawao, Maui; \$3000. B 248, p. 356. Dated Jan. 27, 1903.

L. Kahookole & hsb to A. Furtado; D: 1-2 A land, Owa, Waialuku, Maui; \$1000. B 249, p. 190. Dated April 28, 1903.

Wm. A. Hall to Annie K. Hall; Ex D: int in pe land for Highway, Aala, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 248, p. 357. Dated April 24, 1903.

Annie K. Hall to Wm. A. Hall; Ex D: int in pe land for Highway, Aala, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 248, p. 357. Dated April 24, 1903.

Ab Pu & wf to G. Akuna; D: 1-2 int in R P 128, Kamaole, Kula, Maui; 1 store, 1 dwelling house, furniture, &c.

The Hecla came into port yesterday.

Kamaole, Kula, Maui; \$500. B 248, p. 359. Dated June 13, 1902.

E. A. Mott-Smith & wf to Territory of Hawaii; D: 11,215.9 sq ft land, Fort St. Ext'n, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1 &c. B 248, p. 361. Dated May 4, 1903.

J. Kaiohele & wf to Luisa (w); D: R P 6245 Kul 5181, Muolea, Hana, Maui; int in R P 6352 Kul 3263, Haiku, Puna, Kauai; \$5. B 248, p. 362. Dated Mar. 14, 1902.

J. H. Barenaba by High Sheriff to F. Coran; Sher D: int in 4 Lots of taro land, Asylum Road, Honolulu, Oahu; \$50. B 248, p. 364. Dated Feb. 15, 1901.

Farm Corn to Lou Geon; D: int in 4 Lots of taro land, Asylum Road, Honolulu, Oahu; \$400. B 248, p. 366. Dated May 11, 1903.

Recorded May 12.

Keakealani (w) et als to Mrs. J. Townsend; D: 2 Aps of R P 3597, Kul 150 B, Kumuuli, Molokai; \$50. B 248, p. 366. Dated April 13, 1903.

Allicia Hatch & hsb to Abigail K. Parker; D: 3.661 A land, Pensacola St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$22,500. B 248, p. 368. Dated May 8, 1903.

L. Onoma (widow) to Wm. A. Rowell; D: share No. 48, Hul land of Wainiha, Kauai; \$200. B 248, p. 369. Dated Mar. 27, 1903.

Recorded May 13.

Y. Hashimoto et al to J. W. Mason; D: Lot 46, Part B, Olapa, Puna, Hawaii; \$3250. B 248, p. 370. Dated Mar. 15, 1899.

Recorded May 14.

Wm. C. Ahti and wf to M. M. Figueira; D: Lot 2 blk H, Kapulani Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$500; B 248, p. 370. Dated Apr. 28, 1903.

B. Cartwright to J. F. C. Hagens; D: Lot 4, blk 36, Pearl City, Ewa, Oahu; \$2000. B 248, p. 372. Dated May 12, 1903.

Recorded May 16.

Mrs. L. Gay to W. G. Irwin; Rel D: see B 236, p. 339; \$1 &c. B 248, p. 373. Dated Apr. 30, 1903.

Louisa Gay to Bishop & Co.; Rel D: see B 236, p. 295; \$1 &c. B 248, p. 373. Dated Apr. 30, 1903.

Washington Mercantile Co., Ltd. to A. F. T. Bottomley, Tr.; Tr D: leaseholds, stock, mdse, accounts, policies &c; \$10. B 248, p. 374. Dated May 15, 1903.

K. Uli (k) to P. K. Kapan (k); D: 1-2 int in R P's 3638, 163 and 231, Manana-wai, Ewa, Oahu; \$100. B 248, p. 376. Dated May 14, 1903.

Oahu Railway & Land Co. to J. F. Colburn; lot 2 blk 35, Pearl City, Ewa, Oahu; \$1. B 248, p. 377. Dated July 25, 1893.

Geo. F. Renton & wf to Jas. Wight; D: 91 A R P 2583, Haena, N. Kohala, Hawaii; \$750. B 248, p. 378. Dated May 11, 1903.

Recorded May 18.

Jas. W. Bush to I. Kahookole (k); D: int in kul 8826, Waipouli, Kawaihau, Kauai; \$100. B 248, p. 379. Dated Nov. 25, 1896.
I. Kahookole & wf to Hee Yin Pun; D: int in kul 8826, Waipouli, Kawaihau, Kauai; \$255. B 248, p. 380. Dated Apr. 22, 1903.

Mi (w) to Nana Otto; D: kul 4624, Anahola, Kawaihau, Kauai; \$5. B 248, p. 381. Dated May 6, 1903.

C. Anohi & wf to W. K. Kaalinoa; D: por R P 2018, Wainaku, Hilo, Hawaii; \$225. B 248, p. 381. Dated May 13, 1903.

L. B. Jones & wf to Mary Feuerpell; D: R P 1176, kul 487, Aki-nui, Lahaina, Maui; \$1. B 248, p. 382. Dated Apr. 6, 1903.

Amal & wf to A. N. Hayselden; D: R P 5712, kul 285, Waiwane, Lahaina, Maui; \$150. B 248, p. 383. Dated May 11, 1903.

J. J. de Nobrega & wf; D: por lot 15 of Land Patent 4068, Kapaia, Hamakua, Hawaii; \$400. B 248, p. 384. Dated May 2, 1903.

Perry Pearce to Malina A. Kana; P D: int in pe land, Kukuau, Hilo, Hawaii. B 248, p. 385. Dated May 9, 1903.

S. H. Huihlee & wf to M. Quiñi; D: por mabele B of R P 112, Waikele, Hilo, Hawaii; \$350. B 248, p. 386. Dated May 5, 1903.

S. K. Lo by gdn to Mrs. C. J. Vierra; D: int in kul 4809, Puuoe, Hilo, Hawaii; \$300. B 248, p. 387. Dated May 13, 1903.

The "Star" Ventilator.
Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating factories of all kinds, public buildings, residences, etc.
Merchant's Metal "Spanish" Tiles
Ornamental, Storm-Proof, Easily Laid.
These tiles are recommended by leading architects, engineers and builders of first class buildings. Send for illustrated book-let of our specialties, mailed free upon application. **MERCHANT & CO., Inc.,** Sole Manufacturers, 517 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BY AUTHORITY

NOTICE.

Saturday, May 30th, being a legal holiday, the Governor directs that all public offices be closed.

G. R. CARTER,

Secretary of the Territory.

Capitol, Honolulu, May 25th, 1903.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu. In re Dissolution of the Judd & Company, Limited.

Whereas, the Judd & Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before 9 o'clock a. m., July 15th, 1903, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in



HE blood is the oil in the lamp of life. To be healthy you must keep your blood pure and strength giving, for almost every disease gets its start from impure blood. If you are "off the hooks," lack the activity and ambition that you usually have, are irritable and nervous, have a poor appetite, suffer the terrors of sleeplessness, or get up in the morning feeling more tired than when you went to bed, or if your skin is dry and hard, and distressing eruptions break out over your body, your system is run down and your blood needs toning up and purifying, or your liver and kidneys demand attention. Don't delay, delays are dangerous. Stop on the crest of the steep hill of failing health while you can, once on a downward course means suffering, despair—death.

KICKAPOO SAGWA MAKES BAD BLOOD GOOD

"I suffered from a chronic blood affection for 20 years. Had an operation performed on my foot, but the poison still remained and went through my entire system, and placed me in such a condition I could not sleep nights on account of the hot, burning flushes all over me. I lost the use of my limb. My liver and kidneys became badly affected, and my general health so reduced that I gave up trying to live. Took over twenty bottles of Sarsaparilla with no relief. At last I concluded to give Kickapoo Indian Sagwa a trial. After using it I experienced a great improvement. My liver and kidneys became normal, my limbs began to gain strength, so that now I can walk without crutches, and my health is good for a man of my age, being over 70 years old. I cheerfully recommend Sagwa to anyone afflicted with kidney and liver troubles. It is the greatest blood purifier ever discovered."—Amos Lord, Conway, Ia.

HOBSON DRUG CO. DISTRIBUTORS

attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 9 o'clock a. m., of said day, to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

A. N. KEPOIKAI,
Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.
Honolulu, May 6th, 1903. 2487

FORECLOSURES

WAHINEALOHA.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated the 17th day of May, 1886, and recorded in Liber 99 of Conveyances at pages 232, etc., made by Wahinealohe (k) and Olelia Hoana, his wife, and Kauluamano (k) and Keli-kapeka (w), his wife, all of Hanalei, Island of Kauai, as mortgagors, to E. Lindemann of Waialua, Island of Kauai, as mortgagee, and by said E. Lindemann duly assigned to one Wong Feat of Kapaa and by said Wong Feat assigned to M. F. Prosser by assignment dated the 22nd day of April, 1903, I, the said M. F. Prosser, intend to foreclose the said mortgage for condition broken to wit non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is also given that said property will be sold at public auction at Kapaa, Island of Kauai, at the District Court House there situated, on Saturday, the 6th day of June, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon.

The property, covered by said mortgage and to be sold as above consists of:

All those two parcels of land situated at Kapaa, Island of Kauai, and fully set forth and described as Apana 1 and as Apana 2 in Royal Patent No. 4789 to Keo, dated the 6th day of March, 1861, containing seven acres more or less.

Terms, cash in U. S. Gold coin, deeds at the expense of the purchaser.
Dated Lihue, May 9th, 1903.

M. F. PROSSER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
Lihue, Kauai.
2486—May 12, 19 26

COURT NOTICES

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Y. Ah Chew, late of Kahulu, Maui, deceased Intestate—Order of Notice of Petition for Administration.

On reading and filing the Petition of Young Kat Hung, brother of deceased, alleging that Y. Ah Chew, of Kahulu, Maui, died intestate at Kahulu, Maui, on the 2nd day of May, A. D. 1903, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that Letters of Administration issue to S. Ahmi, of Kahulu, Maui;

It is ordered that Thursday, the 18th day of June, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said Petition in the Court Room of this Court at Waialuku, Maui, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said Petition should not be granted.

Dated Waialuku, Maui, May 15, A. D. 1903.